The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Oct. 25.

Ratification of the Treaty Between Prussia and Saxony.

Baden Concludes Not to Ally Herself with Prussia.

More Changes Expected in the French Cabinet.

Louis Napoleon Insists Upon Negotiating a Large Loan.

The French Troops to Leave Rome in December.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Mills of Manchester.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Oct. 24—Evening.

It has been decided at Manchester to work the mills only on "short time."

GERMANY.

The Prussian-Saxon Treaty Ratified.

Berlin, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The treaty between Prussia and Saxony has been fully ratified. Pursuant to its provisions Saxony is to pay ten million florins. The Army of Saxony has already been dissolved.

Baden Refuses to Go to Prussia.

The Baden House of Deputies has rejected the proposed alliance with Prussia.

FRANCE.

Rumors of Changes in the Cabinet—A New Loan Demanded.

Paris, Thursday, Oct. 25.

Rumors are current that changes in the French Cabinet are imminent. The threatened rupture is caused by the Emperor's insisting on the negotiation of a large loan.

FRENCH EVACUATION OF ROME.

It is now said that the French troops will leave Rome in December.

AUSTRIA.

Marshal Benedek Retired.

Vienna, Thursday, Oct 25.

Field-Marshal Benedek, of the Austrian army, has been placed on the retired list.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

London, Tuesday, Oct. 24—Evening.

Consols closes at 89½ for money.

Liverpool, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The market for Cotton is quiet and steady, with an estimated day's sale of 13,000 bales. Middling Uplands opened at 15d.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The market for Tallow is firm.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market is firm,

London Money Market.

London, Thursday noon, Oct. 25.

The money market is slightly easier. Consols for money 89¼.

American Securities.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 24—Evening.

The closing prices of American Securities are as follows:

U. S. five-twenties, 68½.
Illinois Central Railroad shares, 78.
Erie Railroad shares, 50½.

London, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The following are the opening prices of American Securities:

Erie Shares	50¾
Illinois Central	77½
U. S. Five-Twenties	68½

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Oct. 24—Evening.

Cotton—Sales to-day 7,000 bales, the market closing dull. Middling Uplands, 15d.

The Steamship Britannia.

Glasgow, Wednesday, Oct. 24—Evening.

The steamship *Britannia*, from New-York Oct. 6, has arrived.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Important Reduction in Tolls.

New-York, Oct. 25, 1866, No. 145 Broadway.

Mr. D. H. Graig, General Agent of the Associated Press:

Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to inform you, and through you, the public, that on and after the 1st day of November, the tariff on all messages passing through the Atlantic Cable will be reduced fifty per cent. Very truly your friend,

CYRUS W. FIELD.

ITALY.

Rumors Concerning the Pope—Truth of the Reports about the Princess Charlotte—The Temporal Power of the Papacy—What the Treaty of Peace gives to Italy—Victor Emmanuel's Visit to Venice.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1866.

From Rome we have received various reports. Sometimes we are told that His Holiness is about to make his final appeal to the Catholic world, through a letter addressed to the Prelates of the Church. But the belief gains ground that this purpose, for some time cherished, has been abandoned, and other means will be resorted to. It is the desire of the Pontiff to celebrate next year, with imposing ceremonies, the Century of St. Peter. Preparations, with this object in view, have already been commenced. While the Emperor Napoleon is having his great exhibition at Paris, the Pope will hold a great show of Bishops in the Eternal City. The Pontiff will invite or command the attendance of the great Primates of the Catholic Christendom on an occasion which he wishes to make the most splendid ecclesiastical ceremony of modern times. As there are more than twelve hundred of the rank of Bishop in the world, if the greater part of them can be got together it will be a spectacle worth going to Rome to see. Whoever was a witness of the ceremonies connected with the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, in December, 1854, can easily imagine what an august display would be a procession in St. Peters, in which one or two thousand Bishops, in their gorgeous robes of ceremony, should take part. Having this great company around him, His Holiness will be able, with the living voice, to tell his children his sorrows and make to them his dying appeal. He will forewarn them that in his last will and testament he will not be able to hand over to his successor the treasure and power which at the commencement of his Pontificate he received, and that they must be reconciled to find in him the last of a long line of Priest-Kings. He will dwell upon the impiety of his Italian fellow-countrymen, and magnify the ingratitude of a people which for so many centuries has enjoyed most intimately all the advantages which the Holy Catholic Church has to bestow. He will tell them that this perverse people, rejecting a system established by Divine command, has chosen to found its civilization upon principles invented by heretics and propagators of political licentiousness. And if he were permitted to tell them the whole truth, he would assure them that whatever may be the fate of the Holy Catholic Church in Italy, the power of the Roman hierarchy is forever broken.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

The intelligence which was received here of the sadly disordered condition of the Princess Charlotte was not at first credited, but there is now only too much reason to believe in the truth of the report. The Princess had had several long interviews with the Pope, when it was observed that such colloquies had quite another effect than that of calming the distresses of the unfortunate woman. It is said that the scenes witnessed at the Vatican, and at her own house, leave no room to doubt that her reason is disturbed. Letters from Rome state that the Pope was so much annoyed by her importunities for continued interviews at irregular hours, and even in the night, that he was obliged to put an interdiction upon her visits to the Vatican. It is even said, that in discussing the religious affairs of Mexico, the Holy Father scolded the Princess soundly. This may be an exaggeration, but it is pretty certain that her religious scruples were much excited by the conversation of the Vicar, and this, added to other causes, has left the Princess in her present condition of mental disorder. It is stated that she is pursued by the fear of being poisoned by Mexicans who are following in her train, and that she has conceived a strong aversion to the French and their flag, and that she had even given the order that no French soldiers be allowed to pass beneath her window. This may be true, or it may be only a very natural Roman invention. There can be no doubt that this delicate woman, of proud, ambitious and noble spirit, has already suffered much. She has been deceived and disappointed, and the final disaster to her husband's power seems to be imminent. After being the victim of one who has made her husband a political tool, to be blamed by him who is regarded by superstitious devotees as the absolute dispenser of spiritual consolation, has proved too much for her sensitive spirit. Rarely has a similar enterprise been attended by more melancholy vicissitudes than have followed that of the French invasion of Mexico.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Although the temporal power of the Papacy seems to be near its end, yet in newspapers and in conversation, attacks nearly as violent as ever are made upon the head of the Church. The comical papers are as busy as at any time before, amusing the public by holding the Pope and the ecclesiastics up to ridicule. An extreme radicalism as to the Church seems to have got hold of the whole Italian community. The decay of reverence is everywhere apparent. The spirit of irreligion is widespread, and in a country more liberally supplied with churches, perhaps, than any other. Observance of religious offices is neglected, and attendance is continually falling off. Religious processions in the streets are done away with by law, and this powerful means of making an appeal to the common people no longer exists. The religious orders are abolished, their property taken possession of by the State, and the handful of monks left, put on slender pensions for the rest of their lives. These changes are destroying much of the ancient social picturesqueness of Italy, which, to us coming from prosaic lands, formerly had such a charm. The shrines at the angles of the streets and cross-roads remain, but they are not ornamented with festive lamps and hangings such as, on sacred days, drew groups of devotees years ago. When the *Ave Maria* bells ring we do not see the hat lifted and the sacred sign made in recognition of God's presence, as was formerly so common with men and women of every social condition. Half the poetry of Italian life seems to be gone. Is this growing radicalism by and by to strip everything bald?

THE PEACE.

Peace has been proclaimed, but except a salute of a hundred guns, and a few flags displayed, there has been no recognition of so important an event. The Italians are glad that Venice is added to the common country, but are inclined to dwell a good deal upon the means by which it was acquired. There is still a war party in Italy, Although at present it cannot be said to have much power. Its leaders, however, assure us that it will seize the first moment to push Italy into strife for the acquisition of territory which belongs to her, but not yet under her control. The Tyrol and Istria have often been named, and now is added Dalmatia. When Italy is able to depend less upon foreign allies for the acquisition of what is clearly hers by right, there will be more grace than we see at present in such pretensions.

The present treaty of peace gives Venetia to Italy according to its boundaries as an Austrian Province. A portion of the public debt is assumed by the Italian Kingdom. Austrian or Italian subjects, charged with political offences, are pardoned, and allowed liberty of passage through the two dominions. Works of art and historical documents, removed from the city of Venice or other parts of the Province, are to be restored, and the iron crown is to be carried back to Monza. Certain railway constructions, lying on the borders of the two countries, are to come partially under the control of Italy. Certain commercial arrangements with the old kingdom of Sardinia are to remain in force until a new treaty of trade is framed.

The Austrian forces are to evacuate immediately all parts of the Province.

THE KING'S VISIT TO VENICE.

It is expected that the King will enter the City of Venice as early as the 25th of the month. Great preparations are making for an imposing demonstration. The plebiscite will immediately be put in force. As it is little more than a formality, the Italians wish to have it done with as soon as possible. It is understood that the King will be accompanied on the occasion of his visit to Venice by all the officers of his military household and the Ministers of the Crown. The Diplomatic Corps will also be invited. Three or four weeks will be given to the City of Venice and to visiting the strong places which have so long been garrisoned by Austrian troops. Late in the Autumn Victor Emmanuel will return to the capital.

ADMIRAL PERSANO.

The Italian Senate will come together to-morrow as a high court of justice, to hear the testimony to be rendered in the case of Admiral Persano, arraigned on the charge of remissness in duty as commander at the battle at Lissa. He has written and printed an account of that naval action, but his apology for defeat has not satisfied the public. A demand is made for his punishment, so that Italy may have a historical example to warn those who come after.

TRANQULILITY IN SICILY.

Tranquillity has been restored to Sicily, and an investigation into that unfortunate, if not disgraceful, affair is also promised. At Naples and Genoa the cholera is greatly abated, and it is hoped will soon cease, so that those cities may again be visited with safety. Foreign travelers have commenced coming into Italy, among whom are a good number of our countrymen. It is thought that there will be more Americans than usual here during the coming Winter. The people of Florence are constantly making efforts to add to the attractions of the capital.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Marsh has recently returned to Florence, after a visit to Switzerland. ANGELICO.

GREECE.

Arrival of the King at Athens—Exiled Candian Women and Children—Ibrahim Bey Meets and Defeats the Christians—Lamentable State of Affairs in Candia City—Apparent Neutrality of the Great European Powers—The Governor of Candia and the Sultan.

Athens, Monday, Sept. 24, 1866.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING AT ATHENS.

King George the First arrived yesterday at the Pireus, where his whole cabinet had gathered to receive him, and proceeded hence to Athens in a carriage drawn by four white horses, followed by his ministers and some of his officers. In the same carriage with the King was M. Bulgaris, his Secretary of State, and Gen. Zambrakaki, his Minister of War. On his way to to his palace he was warmly cheered by the people, among whom he seems to be very popular.

EXILED CANDIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The City of Athens and other cities of the interior are crowded with old men, women and children coming from Candia, from whence they have been driven by the fear of being outraged and murdered by the Turkish soldiery. As to the able-bodied male population of the island, they have fled to the mountains, with the determination to conquer their independence or die. The harmless exiles, actually wandering from door to door, are entirely destitute; their wants are provided for by means of collections made among the Greeks, under the supervision and protection of the Government. The spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice which animates the people of Athens is so great that, notwithstanding the proverbial stinginess of Alcibiades' descendants, the Candian exiles have received from these subscriptions, means sufficient to satisfy all their present wants, and even something to lay aside for their relatives, sons, husbands and fathers, whom they have left struggling against the Turks in Candia. Public prayers have been made in all the churches of Athens for the success of the insurgents.

IBRAHIM BEY MEETS AND DEFEATS THE CHRISTIANS.

Unfortunately patriotism is not always a successful weapon against rifled guns and well-disciplined troops. The Christian population of Candia have just experienced the truth of this axiom. As I have told you in a preceding letter, after a first advantage over the Turks and the Egyptians, from whom they took several guns and thousands of small arms, they fled to the gorges of the Ghorgoladi and Crounone mountains to avoid the shock of the main Turkish army which was then advancing at all speed to meet them. Their residence in those mountains does not seem, however, to have benefitted them much. Instead of devoting their time to military exercises and to the apprenticeship of a strict discipline, without which no durable success can be obtained, they wrangled among themselves and continued to live in a state of uncontrollable and boisterous mob. The Turkish officer, Col. Ibrahim Bey, who, like most of his comrades, had been educated in one of the military schools of France, having heard of the state of insubordination of the insurgents, decided to avail himself of this circumstance to deal upon them a severe blow. To this effect he located his regiment in a good position, provided it with artillery and then sent a strong line of skirmishers on the west of the Ghorgoladi Mountain with a mission to provoke the insurgents to a fight. This stratagem was entirely successful. The skirmishers were met by the Candians, who had no trouble in driving them back. Encouraged by this success, they left their hiding-places and came in crowds on the west of the hill in pursuit of the retreating Turks, who were slowly receding till they came within bullet-shot of the place where Ibrahim Bey and his men were concealed. At that moment the Turkish officer commanded his men to fire; the batteries were unmasked and a shower of bullets and canister mowed down the unfortunate Christians by the hundred. Surprised by this unexpected resistance, the undisciplined and disorganized insurgents fell back in utter dismay, and were soon routed by charges of cavalry skillfully directed. Nearly one thousand of them were killed; the others fled to the mountains, where they are still. The losses of the Turks were comparatively trifling. Other encounters of as disastrous a character have occurred in the Rhetynians and Caucasus Mountains, where the insurgents are said to have experienced heavy losses. The unfortunate results of these fights have induced people to believe that the Christians of Candia would soon make their submission to the Turkish authorities, and that peace would soon be restored in that island.

LAMENTABLE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CANDIA CITY.

Meanwhile, the spirit of hatred and revenge against the Christians loses no opportunity to manifest itself in the great centres of population. In the City of Candia, for instance, every inhabitant of Greek birth is chased in the streets like a wild beast, and compelled to seek for a refuge in some foreign consulate. Most of them have left the island and gone to their native place. The Turkish garrison, 500 strong, is now engaged in protecting the consulate, the Metropolitan Greek Church and the Franciscan Convent against the excesses of the infuriated Moslem. A thing which adds to the danger of the residents of foreign birth is the presence in this city of nearly the whole country population of the island, belonging to the Moslem faith, numbering about 43,000 souls. This population has been summoned to the city in virtue of an order of Ibrahim Pacha, who did not want them to come into contact with the country insurgents for fear they should be induced by promises, or menaces, to swell the ranks of the insurrection. They are actually crowding every street and thoroughfare of Candia City, living as they can upon distributions made by the Turkish Government. The merchants and traders of that persuasion are not without a certain feeling of uneasiness produced by the idea of having been brought face to face with a multitude of ignorant persons, in the bosoms of whom all the animal passions of a gross nature are constantly fermenting.

APPARENT NEUTRALITY OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN POWERS.

Although full of courage, tenacious and determined, the Candians, it is to be feared, can hardly expect to triumph over the well-disciplined and skillfully-commanded armies of the Sultan, unless they are assisted in their efforts by the Greek population of the Turkish Empire, and by the Greeks themselves. Up to the present hour, however, there are no great indications of immediate support. King George will, of course, remain neutral until he receives from any of the three great European Powers an active cooperation which no one of them seems at present willing to give. France and England are afraid to broach that question which would involve the reconstruction of the whole map of Europe, for fear of Russia's ambitious projects, and Russia will remain idle for precisely the same reasons, that is to say, for fear of an alliance in which she would have nothing to gain and everything to loose. So that the insurrection of the Christians in Turkey, will, according to all appearances, be abandoned to itself unless the struggle extending all over Turkey be a protracted one. In that case the intervention of some of the great Powers would be almost unavoidable; it would not even be improbable, if the Candian Christians could maintain their ground a month longer, that England, France and Russia should take a decided step in favor of the Christians. At all events, and whether it is suppressed or not, the Candian insurrection will have produced favorable results for the Christians of the East, the rights of whom will hereafter be under a chosen watch and protection. Slavery, you must remember, is not entirely absorbed by the new Continent; the oppression to which the Greek population of Turkey is submitted is as much, if not more odious than that endured by the slave, and constitutes one of the most revolting pages of the history of the nineteenth century.

THE EX-GOVERNOR OF CANDIA AND THE SULTAN.

Ismael Pacha, the former Governor of Candia, having been superseded by Mustapha Pacha, has returned to Constantinople. He was received on his arrival by the Sultan, to whom he declared that unless prompt and energetic measures were taken against the Greeks of the Empire, the insurrection would spread all over and threaten the foundation of His Majesty's Government. In proof of this he mentioned the fact, that the Candians had pronounced the fall of the Turkish Empire and annexed themselves to Greece. Similar demonstrations had recently taken place in Thessalia and Epirus, and nothing short of immediate action could check the uprising of the whole Greek population, from Constantinople to the Danubian Principalities. On hearing this news, the Sultan gave orders for several war vessels to be ready to transport Turkish troops wherever they were needed. At the same time, the most active naval and military preparations are carried on in all parts of the Empire, so as to act according to the suggestion of Ismail Pacha, who said that the insurrection could not be suppressed unless the Government should strike all at once a prompt and decisive blow.

NEW VICTORIES OF THE CANDIANS.

The French steamer *America* has just come in with some fresh numbers of the *Independance Hellénique* containing the following account of the success of the Candians:

"The God of Armies has heard our prayers. Our revolutionary manifesto was imploring his support, and suddenly new victories have crowned our efforts. At Vrysse, at Candane, at Assipopoulo, at Saint Moion, important successes have justified the reputation of the Cretans for gallantry, and shown to the world that we have not degenerated from our fathers.

At Vrysse the fate of battle has been particularly favorable to us. Four thousand men under the command of Sahin Pacha, engaged in mountain gorges, were about to perish; Sahin Pacha, after having lost 500 men, 2 guns, 7 horses, 800 small arms, and all the baggage of the army, has been compelled to capitulate and to withdraw. The details are wanted concerning the other engagements. Yesterday (Sept. 16) we addressed our humble thanks to the Lord for the successes and advantages we owe to His all-powerful protection. Let His holy name be blessed!

Thus every thing speaks in our favor. Treaties and protocales, natural national right, the right of war, or of the strongest since our enemies are everywhere victorious. Please God that European public opinion should soon be convinced of the justice of our cause, and of the uprightness and loyalty of our intention. By hastening to pronounce in our favor she would spare humanity the lamentable sight of thousands of innocent beings sacrified on the altar of a bloody, unjust and greedy despotism."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CANDIANS.

The representatives for the society for the unification of Greece—something like the National Verein of Germany—met at Prognero on the 14th of this month, and adopted the following proclamation which has been printed at Athens and in all the places where the Christians of the Greek Church have settled:

"This Assembly invites all the Hellens wherever they be, to remain faithful to the oath which binds the whole nation, and consequently, to support each for his part, and by whatever means he can in the reconstruction of the whole Hellenic nationality. She invites most particularly the residents of Crete to fulfill a duty still more imperious, to repulse the enemy from our territory and thus preserve thereby our country from the peril by which it is threatened.

The country reserves to itself the right to distribute rewards to all those who will have deserved them by their services."

Prosnero, (Apocorona,) Friday, Sept. 14, 1866.

The *Independance Hellénique* being the organ of the Candians, it would be perhaps adventurous to base any positive opinion upon the preceding reports. Private news announces that on the 12th of September a great battle, of two days duration, was fought at Keramia; but as the result has not been given in the *Independance*, and as on the other hand, the Turko-Egyptians far outnumbered the Christians, the probability is that the battle did not result favorably to the latter.

M. Moustier, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived yesterday at Athens, and has since had a long conversation with King George the First. The natural supposition is that it was on the insurrection of Candia; but as the policy decided upon in that interview had not transpired, I am compelled to leave to the imagination of the reader such comments as best suit his temperament and sympathies.

KAPA.

CANADA.

The Fenian Trials—Conviction of Lynch, the Newspaper Correspondent—He is Sentenced to Death.

Toronto, C. W., Thursday, Oct. 25.

This is the second day of the Fenian trials.

The Court opened at 10 o'clock this morning, and was densely crowded.

The trial of Lynch was continued. The evidence for the defence commenced by bringing up several of the Fenian prisoners to prove that Lynch was at Fort Erie in the capacity of a reporter for a Louisville paper, and, as far as they knew, Lynch had no military connection with the Fenians. They stated they saw him at Fort Erie with book and pencil, taking notes and having arms.

The defence also endeavored to prove a case of mistaken identity, that it was Gen. O'Neil, not Lynch, that the witnesses saw at Fort Erie armed with a sword. Lynch somewhat resembles O'Neil, and was dressed in a similar manner.

The mother of John Ryald, who turned Queen's evidence, was put in the witness box, and gave her son a very bad character. She said she would not believe him under oath.

Mr. Martin, defendant's counsel, then made an able speech in their behalf.

Solicitor-General Cockburn replied, reviewing the evidence for the defence. He said the evidence must convict the prisoner, and although the witness believed the prisoner to be a newspaper correspondent, not a particle of evidence was adduced to show that such was the case. The proprietor of the paper had not been summoned. The Judge then charged the jury, who retired for about an hour, and brought in a verdict of "Guilty." The Judge then passed the sentence of death.

Col. Lynch to be Hung on the 13th of December—Great Excitement Over the Sentence—Rev. Mr. Lumsden to be Tried To-Day.

Buffalo, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The *Courier*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Toronto, which says that Col. Lynch, the Fenian prisoner, is to be hung on the 13th of December; that great excitement prevails over the sentence, but the people seem to concur in it, and will oppose any attempt at reprieve.

Rev. Mr. Lumsden is to be tried to-morrow.

TERRIFIC HURRICANE AT TURK'S ISLAND.

Immense Destruction of Property—Twenty Lives Lost—Three Thousand Persons Houseless.

Halifax, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The schooner *Victor*, at Luneburgh, makes the following report:

Turk's Island, on Sunday, the 30th of September, was visited with a terrific hurricane, destroying over eight hundred houses and their contents. Twenty lives were lost, and a number of persons were crippled and others injured. Over three thousand persons were rendered houseless, penniless and almost naked. The whole laboring portion of the colony is in the most destitute condition. The public schools, armory, jail, quarantine, hospital, market and all the Government outbuildings were blown down. The Government house and public offices were shattered. One hundred and twenty thousand bushels of salt were swept away. Six foreign and twelve island crafts were lost with twenty of their crews. At Salt Cay the ruin is equally severe. Five vessels are ashore, among them the following: Schooner *Sally J. Aiken*, of Wilmington, Del., and brigantine *A. G. Cattell*, of Philadelphia. At Cockburn Harbor the ruin is quite as great. Scarcely enough houses remain to shelter the destitute. The American schooner *L. Rich*, from New-York, broke from her moorings and put to sea on Sunday. Four other vessels were lost.

AN INDIAN WAR COMMENCED.

Depredations upon Stock—Several Herders Killed—Trains Attacked—Fight with the Indians in Colorado.

Julesburg, Colorado, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The Indian war has commenced. Two hundred and fifty head of stock were driven off by Indians within a few miles of Mt. Sedgwick. One hundred head of mules, owned by Henry Carlisle, freighters for the overland stage line, and over 150 head of cattle, belonging to Veasey, Wall & Co., of Denver, were also driven off. Several of the night herders were killed by the savages, and a number of others wounded.

Trains have been attacked at various points, but in each case the Indians have been repulsed.

As soon as the hostile disposition of the Indians was reported to Capt. James P. W. Neill, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, commanding at this post, he at once mounted Companies K and M of the Second United States Cavalry, who started after the Indians and overtook them, killing five and wounding fifteen of them, and capturing all their ponies, wigwams and arms, with the loss of but two of our men.

Much credit is due to Lieuts. Armes and Norwood for their untiring exertions in recapturing more than one-half the stock driven off.

Since the above occurred 300 Cheyenne warriors have passed within three miles west of the fort, with very hostile demonstrations toward the whites.

Accident on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Louisville, Thursday, Oct. 25.

A freight and construction train on the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad collided this morning near Russelville, Ky. Part of the cars were precipitated over a forty foot embankment. Dick Tompkins, one of the oldest engineers in the country, had both legs crushed.

A Fatal Fight at Branchtown.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Oct. 25.

On Saturday a fight occurred at a farm of Mr. Massey, above Branchtown, between James Hughes and Robert Little, during which Hughes was badly beaten, and died this morning. Both were farm-hands. The skull of Hughes was badly fractured.

MARYLAND.

The Trial of the Police Commissioners—Their Counsel to be Present.

Baltimore, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The examination of witnesses in the case of the Police Commissioners will commence to-morrow before the Governor at Annapolis.

Some fifty witnesses have been summoned to sustain the charges of official misconduct against the Commissioners.

It is understood that the counsel of the Commissioners, while denying the jurisdiction of the Governor to try the charges, have determined to be present to watch the progress of the case. Whether they will take part in the examination of witnesses, as they have been notified to do, is not yet determined.

There is much speculation as to the course the affair will take.

Some think the case will be abandoned for want of sufficient evidence. On the other hand it is claimed that new evidence has been procured, and that it is designed to vigorously push the affair to a speedy conclusion.

Opening of the Peabody Institute.

Baltimore, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The Peabody Institute was fairly opened to-day. There was a large assemblage present. A telegram was received from President Johnson, in response to an invitation, expressing regret that official business prevented his attendance. Prayer was offered by Dr. Backus, after which a formal address of welcome to Mr. Peabody was delivered by Gov. Swann. Mr. Peabody made a brief response, after which the report of the Board of Trustees was read.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Large Union Gains—Boreman Re-elected Governor—Hubbard Re-elected to Congress.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Friday, Oct. 26—1 A. M.

Returns thus far received show gains on the vote for the Constitutional Amendment last May, which was then carried by upward of 7,000. Hubbard is undoubtedly reëlected to Congress by a large majority. This county is in doubt, but returns show Union gains. Boreman is certainly elected Governor.

VERMONT.

The Third Congressional District—Hon. Worthington C. Smith Receives the Nomination.

Montpelier, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 25.

At the Union District Convention held to-day at Hyde Park to nominate a candidate for Congress in place of Messrs. Hoyt and Baxter, who were voted for by the Republicans in September last, Hon. Worthington C. Smith, of St. Albans, was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 65 votes out of the 119 cast.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Legislative Bribery Cases.

Trenton, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 25.

The legislative bribery cases were concluded to-day. In the case of the State *vs.* Garret Van Wagoner, the Jury, under direction of the Court, rendered a verdict of not guilty. No case, in the opinion of the State's counsel, was made out.

The case of Barclay Haines, in consequence of the absence of witnesses for the State, went off for the term.

In the second indictment against Daniel Holsman, the State's counsel entered a *nolle prosequi*, in consequence of a defect in the indictment.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Honolulu Advices—Markets and Mining Stocks.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The semi-monthly sales of the San Francisco and Pacific Sugar Refinery have been discontinued in view of the condition of the market.

Private letters say that the treasure of the Bremen bark *Libelle*, buried on Wake Island, has been recovered and sent to Hong Kong.

The schooner *Harriet Rowe*, from the Ochotsk Sea, brings 30,000 codfish, and reports that on the 6th of August the whaling bark *Midas* had 500 barrels of oil.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

A Victoria dispatch says that Gov. Kennedy and family sailed for San Francisco yesterday.

Colonial Secretary Young has been deputed acting Governor until the arrival of Gov. Seymour.

The steamer *Montana*, from Columbia River, brings $11,600 in treasure.

Honolulu advices of Oct. 22 say that the rates of exchange are being raised in anticipation of the arrival of the whaling fleet, which would probably pay dear for advances.

A few plantations were grinding sugar. The crop thus far is estimated at 14,000 tons.

The cotton crop was better than last year, and the staple finer and longer.

The volcano on the Island of Hawaii was very active.

TEXAS.

A Soldier Murdered by a Citizen.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Oct. 25.

Matthew Gibson, a citizen, charged with murdering Sergeant Shuck, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, in Park County, Texas, has been arrested by the civil authorities and held for trial under bonds. He was afterwards arrested by a military order from Gen. Heintzleman. He was then brought by *habeas corpus* before District Judge Goode, who decided that the military had no jurisdiction of his offence, he being a citizen.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Oct. 25.

Cotton easier; sales to-day 4,500 bales Low Middling at 36c.@37c. Sight exchange on New-York ⅜ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 160.

MAINE.

Trial of the Supposed Bowdoinham Bank Robbers.

Bath, Me., Thursday, Oct. 25.

Two of the alleged Bowdoinham Bank robbers, Bartlett and Simmons, were arraigned before Judge Smith, of the Municipal Court, this afternoon. They pleaded not guilty. Seven of the Government's witnesses gave in their testimony, which fully identified the personal appearance of the accused, but failed to identify their countenances, save in the case of one witness who swore to meeting one of the accused on the evening of the robbery of the bank, who was examining the cashier's premises. The Court adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock A. M.

UTAH.

Murder of Dr. John King Robinson—Five Men Engaged in the Dastardly Crime.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

A Salt Lake telegram says that Dr. John King Robinson, formerly Assistant Surgeon at Camp Douglas, was decoyed from his home at a late hour on Monday night, under the pretext of his services being professionally required, and murdered within half a block of his own house. His funeral took place to-day under the direction of the Order of Odd Fellows. An investigation into the murder has elicited nothing, except that five or six persons were concerned in it.

Adams Express Robbers Again on Trial.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Danbury, Conn., Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1866.

It will be remembered that some half dozen persons were tried at this place two months ago for the robbery of the Adams Express Company of near half a million of money, and that the Jury failed to agree. They are now brought to a second trial for the same offence. Judge Stuart, one of their counsel, made a strenuous effort to put off the cause until the next term of the Court, both upon the ground of the absence, from sickness, of material witnesses and of the absence of both his associate counsel, (Chapman, of Hartford, and Ex-Recorder Smith, of New-York,) who were also unable to appear from illness. The Court, after much argument and delay, decided that the cause should proceed to trial. James McGuire, one of the defendants, who had been held to bail in a large amount since the last trial, was called, and having lately been arrested in New-York, with others, upon a charge of robbing a bank in the State of Maine, failed of course to appear, and against much opposition by his counsel his bail was forfeited. The Court then proceeded with the trial of the others, viz.: Allen, Wells, McGloire and Grady. An incident in this case is the fact that several months ago two of the men engaged in this great robbery, namely, Clark and Tristram, were arrested and convicted at Bridgeport. One of the counsel in this case (Judge Stuart) was counsel also for these men. An appeal was taken by him for Clark to the Supreme Court—Clark, in the meantime, being kept in the County Jail—and on the 1st of this month that Court reversed the verdict and judgment against him, the result of which is that he must go at liberty. Clark is now made a witness by the State against the other clients of Stuart, and will, (as he did at the last trial,) confessing broadly his own guilt, testify that all those men being tried are guilty, and were criminally connected with him in the robbery. "Chickens will come home to roost." The interest and curiosity that on the former trial led the whole town to witness the proceedings have greatly decreased. The case will doubtless occupy all this week, and it may be the most of next.

H.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Law and the Constitution versus the Radical Policy—An Argumentative Speech.

Hiram Ketchum, Jr., delivered an address before the Constitutional Union General Committee, at Masonic Hall, last evening, upon the Administration policy of reconstruction as compared with that of Congress, in which he maintained in a clear, succinct and logical argument that the former was the only loyal and constitutional method of reconstruction, while the latter was inconsistent, revolutionary and absurd. We can only make room for a few extracts. The President, he said, had not inaugurated any new or peculiar views of policy, he had merely attempted to follow the most plain and simple path of duty—to keep his official oath, and in the language of the Constitution, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The great question is "Does the Constitution confer any powers upon the representatives of a majority of States to keep a minority of States out of the Halls of Congress?" Article 1, section 2, of the Constitution says the "House of Representatives *shall be* composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States. Representatives and direct taxes *shall be* apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union."

Article 1, section 3, says that "the Senate of the United States *shall be* composed of two Senators from each State."

Article 5 says "no State *without its consent* shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

In the present state of the country, he would ask if either of these conditions is fulfilled? The answer must be "No," and if no, how dare these men, who have taken the oath to support the Constitution, come before the people and ask for reëlection? How dare they abuse the President, and threaten him with impeachment, for simply endeavoring "to the best of his ability to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States?" A few, however, of the more honest, or more outspoken men of the Republican Party partly acknowledge that they cannot maintain their position under the Constitution, and therefore assert that the Constitution does not apply, that the unrepresented States are not States in the Union, but that they, in fact, accomplished what they sought by their ordinances of secession. But their whole position is a sheer fallacy which has been exposed time and again. The speaker here quoted from the resolutions of Congress at the commencement and during the progress of the war, declaring the seceded States to be still in the Union. In all their calls for men and money this position was assumed, and President Lincoln went so far as to apportion the quotas of volunteers for the rebel States, and had these quotas filled up by drafts or otherwise as fast as our armies progressed. But the Radicals are not only precluded from their present position by their acts during the war, but also by their acts since. If, as they now hold, the rebel States are conquered provinces, why call on them to adopt the Constitutional Amendment? Why call upon conquered provinces to assist in changing the fundamental law of the conquerors? What validity can there be in their action? But there was an issue of a personal nature before the people of New-York in the coming election. There sits in the Cabinet of Andrew Johnson, occupying the same position that he did during the administration of our martyred President, a favorite son of New-York, whose name is identified with the origin, growth and success of the Republican Party. Equally with President Lincoln was he a mark for the assassin's blow. Enfeebled in health by the dastardly act which was intended forever to seal lips whose utterances were as much dreaded by the rebel leaders as the tramping of armed hosts, William H. Seward stands before the people of his native State for judgment. He tells them that the President took no step in this matter of reconstruction without his advice. Thus he takes the responsibility—thus he puts himself on trial. Will the people of New-York repudiate him? Will those who for years have been accustomed to suspend their opinions until they could hear the views of William H. Seward upon public questions, be likely now to reject his advice in favor of the violent and headstrong counsels of his opponents? Who more than he has cause to hate the South? Have they not for years slandered, villified and cursed him? Is he not even now standing on the verge between life and death from the treacherous wounds inflicted by a Southern blade? And if he, with all these incentives to retaliation and vengeance, with power in his grasp, tells us that justice, law, the true interests of the country require the instant readmission of the Southern States, ought we not rather to doubt the convictions of our own judgment than to distrust the conclusions arrived at by one of his admitted sagacity, wisdom and experience? New-York makes these reflections, and will act upon them on the 6th day of November next.

The speaker then went into a careful estimate of the probable vote of the Radicals and Conservatives in the coming election, claiming 50,000 majority for the latter in this City and 5,000 in Brooklyn, and prophecying the election of Hoffman by a majority larger than that estimated by Mr. Seward when he claimed the State by 40,000.

Republican Central Committee.

The Radical Union Republican Central Committee met last evening, at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway. The Chairman, Mr. A. J. Williamson, called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock P. M. The minutes of the preceding meeting being read and approved, Mr. Isaac Dayton moved that all those not members of the Committee be excluded from the hall. The motion was carried. Mr. Charles S. Spencer moved to reconsider, and except members of the Press. A spicy debate then arose. Mr. Dayton then obtained the floor, and stated that the reason he made the motion was that he wished to offer certain resolutions referring to the conduct of the canvass. On the reconsideration the motion was lost, and the members of the Press retired. After the meeting adjourned our reporter was informed that nothing but routine business was transacted.

Union Meeting in the Twenty-second Ward.

Hon. Chas. A. Dana, late Assistant Secretary of War, will speak on the political issues of the campaign this evening, at the hall corner of Forty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue. It will be remembered that this is the Ninth Congressional District, in which Hon. William A. Darling is running on the Union ticket, and Fernando Wood on the Democratic ticket.

Soldiers' Candidate for Assembly.

At a meeting of the soldiers of the First Assembly District held at Hancock Shades, No. 6 Varick-street, last evening, Maj. Michael Doran received the unanimous nomination for member of Assembly.

Col. Le Grand B. Cannon for Congress.

A mass meeting will be held at the Everett Rooms this evening, to respond to the nomination of Col. Le Grand B. Cannon for Congress. Peter Cooper, Esq., will preside, and speeches will be made by Gen. Hamilton, of Texas; Hon. Rufus F. Andrews and Hon. William E. Dodge.

Democratic Union Fourth Congressional District Convention.

An adjourned meeting of this Convention was held on Wednesday evening at No. 48 Madison-street, when Col. Michael W. Burns, formerly of the Seventy-third New-York Volunteers, Second Fire Zouaves, was nominated by acclamation as the choice of the Convention for Congress.

On the same evening the Conservative Republicans met at the Warren House, Hudson-street, and indorsed the nomination.

Sixth Congressional District.

The Sixth Congressional District, Tammany and Mozart Hall Joint Conventions, held a meeting last evening, corner Hudson and Barrow streets, and indorsed the conservative nominee for Congress, Mr. Thomas E. Stewart. Mr. Emanuel B. Hart withdrew.

Eleventh Assembly District.

The Radical Republican Convention of the Eleventh Assembly District met last evening at Everett Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway, and nominated John V. Gridley for Assembly.

New-Jersey Nominations.

Augustus O. Evans, editor and proprietor of the Hudson County *Democrat*, has been unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for Assembly from the Fourth District, comprising the City of Hoboken and Weehawken.

Hosea F. Clark has received the Democratic nomination for the Second District—Third and Sixth Wards—of Jersey City.

CONFEDERATE CEREMONIES.

Dedication of Stonewall Jackson Cemetery.

Great Gathering of Virginians at Winchester.

Dedicatory Address by Governor Henry A. Wise.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Winchester, Va., Thursday, Oct. 25.

The celebration at Winchester to-day was an entire success, if a large crowd and a lengthy oration are elements. The number in attendance were fully 5,000, and Ex-Gov. Wise was the orator. Stonewall Cemetery already contains the remains of 2,000 rebel dead gathered from around Winchester.

The ceremonies to-day were intended as dedicatory. The funeral and burial of the brothers Ashby was the main feature of the morning, the procession through the streets being large and imposing, and the burial being accompanied with Masonic honors. Ex-Gov. Wise spoke for two hours. After his oration a poem was read, and the ceremonies concluded late in the day. The number of drunken men in and about Winchester was very large, and, for an occasion of this kind, disgraceful.

ADDRESS BY GOV. WISE.

Fellow-Citizens: A mourning people meet in the midst of graves, the dust of which is more sacred than that of kindred, to do homage to the virtuous, and commemorate the deeds of their heroes. I came to condole with and comfort the living, to search among the ashes of the dead for examples how to survive their death, how to live after them, how to nourish the seeds of indestructable truth. Reason, in their sacred soil now generating in these graves, assures us that the moral power of the universe will forever overcome all evil and malignant forces. Alas, who are the dead? The buried, or rather the bruised and broken survivors who are the blessed buried, are past the fear of future tempests or wreck on shore. Those who escaped are still exposed to both. The buried are now immortal, while we survive to suffer. Their names and deeds need no monument or mausoleum of earth; no hostile hand can strike them now; Eternity has sealed their testimony to the truth, and time's testimony will not permit human history to be perverted to their shame. Their death only proved that they were preferred of heaven when they fell. They are not dead. We come not to bury the dead, but to touch their turfs, (they have no tombs,) and be ourselves alive again to brave misfortune as they braved death, and make ourselves worthy of their sacrifice. Their mortal foes shall build their shrines—their friends are too despoiled to more than mark the place where they lie. All around them their invaders are gathering the whitening bones of those they repulsed and slew, to raise mounds to deeds made memorable, and to memoirs made worthy of mention by their steel; and every stone shall tell the story of the war to every passer-by, and this day of monuments is one in which the hamlets of heroism cannot be left out. We now need their examples more than during the war, and have need to heed them more. If we needed Gideons to bear us through the flaming of the red-hot war, we need more than a Moses now to bear us up in dungeons of defeat, and lead us out by ways that prove us worthy of the great trials with which our honor is intrusted. I invoke, then, the mighty Confederate dead, and so instantly the valient clay of their consecrated Valley of Virginia becomes inspired with motion in every atom, and a grave in Lexington, trembling, quickly gives up a life-breathing spirit in a great example—the sanctified Stonewall Jackson—a very Michael of Deliverance; his example speaks to us. The intrinsic sterling stamina of his moral greatness, his Christian heroism, the eternal adamant of his character and nature, his supreme faith in God—faith in immutable morals and principles, and in their might to prevail in the end against all opposing powers—these made him "Stonewall." From this example rising up before us with this immortal fact, I reverently commence, and question it here amid these confederate braves. (Here the speaker apostrophized the character of Jackson, and continued.) The Stonewall example is not admonishing, but it is cheering and full of hope. It puts to shame not only the deceased Machaevelian dogma that a faith or the truth that moral principles can ever or could ever be submitted to the arbitrament of arms and be conquered by the mere force of numbers. But it scouts that worse than immorality, that diabolical despair which maligns a cause worth Stonewall Jackson's fighting for, and worth his dying for, by calling it a lost cause, as if crucifixion could lose a cause. The Captain of our Salvation was conquered; He died that the cause might live; and from that day to this the blood of the martyr has been the seed of the church. So with the seeds of truth on earth. If our cause is lost, it was false; if true, its not lost. First victories cannot be termed final results. There were many errors in our ways of going out to war. Those errors fell. The truths for which we fought yet live. While waiting for their resurrection or their coming, in this hour of darkness and of doubt, to all who, recreant, would abandon faith; to all who, despairing, would abandon hope; to all who, tempted, would resort to forbidden ways; to all who, timid, would shamefully succumb; to all who, impatient, eagerly cry out, "what better can we do?" the Stonewall example strongly and firmly speaks. There is a kind of pride, a decent dignity due to ourselves, which, spite of our misfortunes, may be maintained and cherished to the last.

At this point the speaker addressed the old Virginians, assuring them that old things must pass away, the glories with the weakness. Then, turning to the young Virginians, he promised them that a day was dawning, bright beyond any that gilded in the past the hills and vales of this land of every man's pride. He inquired if they, too, as the aged, complained, and impatiently exclaimed, "What better can they do?" and stated that they must strive to bear their lot without reproach or guilt; that they must have patience, and that nothing was worse than dishonor or desertion. If they answer that they are poor; that Jackson failed, that his faith was but an obstruction, was not concrete and practicable, we would say that there they made a great mistake.

At this point Gov. Wise began a lengthy appeal to the young men of Virginia, not to emigrate, to take their fallen fortunes as best they may, and from their present small beginnings again work forward. He asked them where they would go if they should leave Virginia? Would they leave the United States? If they supposed the United States not free, where else on earth did they expect to find a people as free? He exhorted them to a life of work, of constant, unobtrusive, quiet labor, and said of Virginia, in this connection, "Here every woe is wooing her to her brightest day. If her sons will but serve her and save her she shall indeed be one and indivisable—a new Virginia, greater, stronger, grander, than ever was old Virginia."

Here the orator stated his views as to the causes that accounted for the slow progress of Virginia, as compared with the other States, In brief they were—that Slavery created a landed aristocracy which was antagonistic to progress, and repellant to immigration. Proceeding in his argument, he stated at length the advantages of Virginia's inviting immigration, now that Slavery was destroyed. He proceeded in his remarks upon the great mineral resources of Virginia; by his only direct allusion to any particular political measures, in referring to the division of the State and the creation of the State of West Virginia as "the bastard child of political rape," and concluding that there is still substance enough left in Virginia to insure her honor and more than restore her preëminence.

His closing paragraphs were as follows: "We catch, then, inspiration of this faith, this hope, this life and strength, from the halo of these heroes. The great good that they have done lives after them; blessed be their memories. I would not, if I could, call them back to me, save in their example. I divine not why I or any were spared when they were taken, unless to bear testimony to their truth and excellence, their innocence and invincibility, and to try to live worthy of their death, and to be the more ready when the muster calls to meet them in Heaven. Bring, then, no cypress here; bring laurels to these graves. As virtue is the only amaranthine flower on earth, their only lasting treasure was truth. Mourn no funeral dirge, but with exalting anthems swell the note of praise.

Election of a Delegate at Norfolk, Va.

Norfolk, Va., Thursday, Oct. 25.

A. T. Leonard was elected to fill the place of E. T. Hardy, resigned, in the House of Delegates of Virginia beating James L. Belote 101.

VIRGINIA.

The Battle-Fields of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks—Political Affairs—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Richmond, Friday, Oct. 19, 1866.

Two days ago, with the gladsome beams of the October sun dancing among the pines, and the hazy dreaminess of an October day about us, a party of four made a tour of the battle-fields of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks. At respective distances of seven and nine miles from the city, these battle-fields are more frequently visited by the visitors to Richmond than any other of the numerous scenes of by-gone deadly strife that encompass the city, because more accessible. So far as Seven Pines and Fair Oaks are concerned, the tourist finds little to reward him for his jolting over the horrible roads leading from the city to the fields, which the armies reduced to nothing more than a series of ruts, and which have never been repaired. Going out on what is called the Nine-mile road, at about six miles from the city the outer line of the defences of Richmond is reached, and here the sight-seer had best make his longest pause, for here the hand of war has been laid so heavily upon the earth that the impress of the stroke will last for years. This defensive line is probably the longest and most elaborate ever constructed for field defence. Beginning on the James River, it sweeps around the city at an average distance of six miles from it, until it touches the North Anna far to the northward. Up and down the hillocks run the great trenches, clasping between them on every summit a bastioned fort, whose huge sides of yellow earth are landmarks for miles in their front. There is a newness of appearance about these works that is remarkable, when the fact is considered that the rains of a quartette of years have beaten upon them. But the fact may be partly explained by considering the care and skill with which they were originally constructed, and by remembering that they never felt the shock of battle, for they have all been built since that disastrous Spring when, from the marshes of the Chickahominy, McClellan was endeavoring to reach out his hand to take Richmond by the throat. But, though unstained by blood, there they stand to-day, most impressive memorials of the gigantic dimensions our civil war assumed, and of the skill, fortitude and energy with which it was waged.

FAIR OAKS.

Standing at the fort on this line, which frowns grimly upon the approaches to the Nine-mile road, down in the front, a mile away, a group of isolated oaks, trenching upon the edge of a pine forest, can be observed. These are the Fair Oaks, and they are passing fair to the eyes in that wilderness of pines and dwarf growth. Between these oaks and pines and the line of works where Lee's lines then were, is open ground—once cultivated fields, now abandoned wastes, save here and there a patch of corn-field. In the pine forest to the right of the Oaks Casey was encamped that terrible day when the enemy pounced upon him, and converted the pinery into shamble. There are few traces of the struggle visible now. Scrutinize closely and the trees can be seen to be marked with bullets, here and there one shattered with a cannon ball; at intervals open graves, from which the dead have been removed to other sepulchres, and these are all. I have seen battle-fields while the battle raged, have traversed them as soon as it ceased, and I must say that if then they were exciting, at four years after the battle they are more agreeable places of resort. Of the torn and mangled forms of men and beasts and the hardly less sorrowfully-suggestive *débris* of armies that then always cumbers and affrights mother earth, there is here at Fair Oaks not a trace. The dead have been buried or have mouldered out of sight; the wounded have been carried away to get well or die; the broken muskets, the blankets, canteens and other articles that fall from the nerveless soldier as the bullet strikes him, have all been carried off by tourists or utilized by the people of the surrounding country. Fair Oaks is to-day then nothing but a solitude, holding yet beneath its bosom the mouldering bones of many of its victims, but bearing on its face hardly a scar of the terrible strife that so hacked and mangled it four years ago.

SEVEN PINES.

Southwardly and eastwardly two miles from the grove of oaks touching the edge of that horrible corduroy road, called in irony the Williamsburgh pike, at precisely seven miles from Richmond, is the beginning of a heavy pine forest; hence the name of Seven Pines, suggested by the distance from the city and not descriptive of the number of trees, for they are almost as sands on the sea-shore, sweeping over a great breadth of ground down to the Chickahominy and over the barren hills beyond. The ground known as Seven Pines bears no more impress of the terrible scenes once enacted upon it than does Fair Oaks, and the two fields are so contiguous as to be blended in one—as the battles were so coincident in time that only the pen of critical history can draw the line between them. Our accounts, indeed, if I remember rightly, class them as one, under the name of Seven Pines; but the Confederates seem to consider them two separate and distinct actions, and have christened them Fair Oaks and Seven Pines.

It matters little whether one or two, there lies the ground to-day seven miles away from this populous city, and it is a wilderness and a solitude. I know not whether before the war it bore the same aspect or not, but as it looks now it does not require a lively imagination to consider the curse of the shedder of blood is upon. On very few acres of the entire breadth has the plow followed in the track of havoc, and where it has, the vegetation is stunted and has a sickly appearance. The pines seem murmuring an everlasting requiem; the few of human kind ever to be seen about the place wear a dejected look; in short, the whole scene brings vividly to mind that painting of desolation, Hood's "Haunted House."

THE CEMETERY.

Not the least sorrowful of the inspirations of Seven Pines is one of those cemeteries with which the Government is disfiguring, I might almost say desecrating, all the battle-fields of the war. Three acres of ground have been purchased on the field skirting the Williamsburgh road, laid off into an exact square inclosed with a high paling fence white-washed a staring white, and into this square eighteen hundred dead have been huddled, being transferred from where they fell and were buried on the surrounding battle-field. A gate opens into this field of death secured with a cow-shed padlock, and bearing over it in garnished letters the inscription "Seven Pines National Cemetery." At the head of each grave is a board painted that inevitable white, bearing so much of the name, regiment and company, of which the bones beneath once formed a part, as could be discovered. But very rarely indeed does a full descriptive list appear upon these boards, and the great majority of them bear only the words: "Unknown United States Soldier." Sometimes the fragment of a name, sometimes initials have survived, and these are painted upon the boards.

These cemeteries, if this one at Seven Pines be a type of them, are repulsive in the highest degree. In some of the great cities of the dead, like Greenwood, death has been clothed with such poetry that the rambler among the tombs might wish himself dead solely for the pleasure of sleeping in the midst of such beauty; but the most care-tossed mortal, looking on one of these national cemeteries, would pray heartily for life lest he might be brought to rest in the midst of such barbarous incongruities. Everything in them is stiff, everything garish; nothing suggestive of the sweeping lines of eternity, but everything squared to the angularity of life. As all these dead rested in their original graves with the moaning pines above them, and a mossy green clinging to the earth that wrapped them, there was about them something of the softness that should encircle death; but here, with not a shrub or a blade of grass—nothing but the yellow earth and glaring white boards and fences—it is a sight to hurry from, and we did. Not even the haziness of dreamy October could give a charm to such a scene as this. One reflection, and one only, redeems the scene from utter hideousness, and that is the evidence it gives that the Government has not forgotten those who died for it, but stretches over them its remembrance in a kindly fashion. In the mound in the centre of the inclosure is the flag-staff from which sometimes the starry banner is floating, an emblem of the supremacy of the Federal Government. And this is one thing more to rob the place of its unsightliness—but these are all.

A MODEST SOUTHERN UNIONIST.

Coming to the more recent dead, I must mention the decease yesterday of Trueworthy Dudley, one of the Grand Jury that indicted Jefferson Davis at Norfolk. Mr. Dudley was a native of Massachusetts, but had been a resident of Virginia for twenty years, having been engaged in the liquor business in this city, where, says the Richmond *Times*, he was highly esteemed before the war. Of all the steadfast Union men of this section Mr. Dudley was one of the most sensible and valuable. Fashioned of very different material from Hunniout Wardwell *et al.*, he never attempted to make his Unionism an article of trade—never assumed the I-am-holier-than-thou air which makes these Southern loyalists such disagreeable company. Mr. Dudley was unwavering and sincere in his fealty to the Union, and frankly honest in the expression of his opinions, but never blatant, never frothy over the fact, like so many who have a far less consistent record.

POLITICS DULL—NEWSPAPERS AND THEIR IDEAS OF ENTERPRISE.

I have dwelt thus far on the dead past, and what now of the living present? I hardly know. I have traversed the columns of the newspapers of the entire State for the past week, and found not a word politically that is significant. The newspapers are beginning to eschew politics altogether, and fill their editorial columns with articles about internal improvements, crops, European questions, and other subjects of like nature. For a day or two past, indeed, some of them have had approving words of the rumor that Gen. Sherman is to assume Mr. Stanton's place as Acting Secretary of War. It is an idea they seem to like—their antipathy to Stanton makes them welcome Sherman with cordiality; but this, perhaps, is hardly doing them justice. There is in Virginia a genuine respect for Sherman as a brave, frank soldier, and an able man. The conviction is general that, intellectually, he is the great man developed by the war on the Northern side, and Virginians have respect for mental power wherever found.

This Virginia field, just at this moment, is the most barren on earth for the letter-writer. Everybody is attending strictly to his own private affairs, and letting those of everybody else, including the nation's, severely alone. There are no outrages on freedmen, no "treasonable" societies, no political meetings or meetings of any kind, no uproars or rows of any sort or kind. This perfect quietude is the best thing possible for everybody except the newspaper-writer, and therefore he must not grumble.

The Press of this city partakes of the general lassitude and stagnation, and does not consider a show of enterprise necessary. For instance, this morning it did not contain a single Associated Press dispatch that was not received in this city by 4 o'clock yesterday; whatever came after that hour they will publish to-morrow as morning dispatches. In local matters the Richmond Press is prompt and energetic, but in news from the world beyond it is lamentably behind the age—that is, it is usually just twenty-four hours behind Washington and Baltimore. But laboring under the disadvantages the newspapers here do, it would perhaps be requesting too much to ask more enterprise of them. They have just made their quarterly returns of advertising to the Internal Revenue Assessor, and return in round numbers the *Times*, $9,000; the *Dispatch*, $6,000, and the *Whig* and *Examiner*, $4,000 each. With these receipts there is scarcely a margin for enterprise in the conduct of the papers.

E. C.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Attitude of the State and the Explanation—The Civil Rights Bill Declared Unconstitutional by a State Court.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Jackson, Miss., Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1866.

During an extended experience in traveling through the South, I have had occasion to record, for the benefit of the readers of the Times, the indisputable fact that Mississippi is and has been less inclined toward a conciliatory course in the programme of restoration than any other Southern State, except, perhaps, Texas. This lamentable condition of affairs is readily accounted for. There are no large business or commercial cities within its limits, and the people generally, with exceptions, of course, are disgustingly ignorant of the progress of political affairs outside of their own State, or county and voting precincts. There are railroads sufficient to bring mails from every quarter of the globe, but owing to the sparseness of intelligent population, the demand for New-York City and other Northern newspapers is limited, and the consequence is that the masses receive their information relative to political affairs from the prejudiced columns of fanatical local periodicals. Add to this the greater misfortune that the State is under the control of officers who, although they have surrendered their Confederate arms, have not abandoned their rebel principles, and it will be at once admitted that the situation here is not to be wondered at.

GOV. HUMPHREYS' VIEWS.

This blunt statement of unsavory truth may be unpalatable to your readers; but I have only to refer them to the recent message of the Governor to the Legislature now in session, and to the maps of the country to prove my veracity. As the Chief Magistrate of the State, Gov. Humphreys does not hesitate to announce as a candidate for Superintendent of the State Prison a man whose great recommendation is his service in the rebel army. No sensible man can object to proper rewards being given to unfortunate Southern soldiers, but I submit that it is bad taste on the part of His Excellency to parade such recommendations before the world in the same State paper in which he calls United States troops "Yankees," and loyal Federal soldiers "jayhawkers;" and also in which he casts suspicion on the honesty of men from other States who have "embarked" in the cultivation of cotton, by insinuating that they may run away without paying their taxes. As a sound Confederate document, and a bid for the votes of Confederate soldiers at some future election, the Governor's message is a perfect success; but at the same time, it affords mutual discomfiture to the Conservative men of the North who are trying to help the South in its efforts toward rehabilitation, and gives the Radicals a most powerful cue of opposition. From such a man as Gov. Humphreys nothing else could be expected, as he publicly acknowledges his lack of belief in the capability of mankind for self-government, and very frankly admits that the South to-day is more bitter in its feelings toward the Federal Government and the North than it was at the time of the grand rebel collapse. He qualifies this latter statement, however, by saying that bitter as the ex-soldiers may be they will never again be led into resistance to United States authority. He thinks that the non-combatants, during the war, are the only ones who now desire to fight against the flag of the Union, which flag does not float over his State-house, although the Legislature meets in it daily. His Excellency proclaims that he and the majority of the Southern people have no confidence in the great mass of Northerners, as they are considered mere tools in the hands of radical politicians, and think Thad. Stevens is more President to-day than Andrew Johnson. He is willing to give a few—a small minority—in the North credit for entertaining feelings of magnanimity toward the South; but that small minority is wholly constituted of disreputable Copperheads or recreant cotton-dealers. In short, he is a discontented man, who would run away to Mexico if he had any idea that he could live there as well as the Governor of Mississippi does here.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

To prove that I am not alone in my estimate of the disquiet which reigns in this State, I have only to refer to the report of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton, which has not yet been forgotten, regarding the condition of the Freedmen's Bureau here. In addition to this, I can also quote the following decision of Judge R. Bullock, of Adams County, a native citizen, in the cases of Wash Lowe and other discharged United States colored soldiers, who had been arrested for carrying arms in violation of State laws, although a law of Congress allows them to do so.

"The information in these cases charges the accused with carrying arms, contrary to the statute, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Mississippi. The statute referred to as having been violated is an act of the Legislature, passed Nov. 29, 1865, entitled an act 'to punish certain offences therein named,' and for other purposes. The first section of this act prohibits freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes from carrying fire-arms of any kind, or any ammunition, dirk or bowie knife, under penalty of ten dollars fine and forfeiture of arms and ammunition. Conceding the fact that these parties were found carrying arms in this county contrary to the provisions of said act, it follows that they must be punished according to the statute, unless the act itself prohibiting freedmen from carrying arms, is in violation of the Constitution of the State. The Constitution of this State, article 8, recognizes the destruction of Slavery, and provides that 'the Legislature at its next session, and thereafter, as the public welfare may require, shall provide by law for the protection and security of the person and property of the freedmen of the State, and guard them and the State against any evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation.' Under this article in the Constitution, an act 'to confer Civil Rights on Freedmen' was passed by the succeeding Legislature, approved Nov. 25, 1865, which act confers the right to sue and be sued, in the Courts of law and equity in this State; to acquire personal property in the same manner, and to the same extent that white persons may. This act, furthermore, contains many other provisions, which, if carried out, would be beneficial to the freedmen and to the State, or to the whites. Four days after the passage of this act, another act was passed prohibiting freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes, unless licensed by the Board of Police, from keeping or carrying fire-arms of any kind, or any ammunition, dirk or bowie knife, under penalty of $10 fine and forfeiture of arms and ammunition. When this act was passed our State was overrun by thieves, robbers and murderers. *It was not safe for white or black to travel, or even to stay at home.* Without having artificial means of defence at home, negroes who had received pay and discharge from the United States service, were special subjects for attack by these merciless brigands. The citizen has the right to bear arms in defence of himself, secured by the constitution. So too, the citizens of other States, including thieves and robbers, have the right to bear arms. *Should not then, the freedmen have and enjoy the same constitutional right to bear arms in defence of themselves, that is enjoyed by the citizen? It is a natural and personal right—the right of self-preservation.* It is not a political right. The emancipation of the slaves restored them to their natural rights. It did not restore them to political rights, for they never had any. They were never members of our social and political compact. The act, therefore, prohibiting them from keeping or carrying firearms, *was a violation of that article in the Constitution which provides for and makes it incumbent upon the Legislature to pass laws for the protection of person and property of the freedmen.* It may be added, to the credit of Mississippians, that they now demand, as a fundamental principle in the organic law, a recognition of the rule that freedmen shall have the same protection of person and property that is enjoyed by the citizen. While, therefore, the citizens of the State and other white persons are allowed to carry arms, *the freedmen can have no adequate protection against acts of violence unless they are allowed the same privilege.* No doubt a satisfactory apology might be given by the Legislature for passing this prohibitory act. It cannot be supposed that they intended to hold the severed cord of bondage around a single personal right of the freedmen. They intended only to guard the State against any sudden act of violence on the part of the freedmen, which it was feared they might be persuaded to engage in. Fortunately these have up to the present time proved groundless. The good sense, sound morals and pure religion of the influential portion of the freedmen have prevented them from being led astray by their wicked fanatical teachers. It may not be out of place here to refer to the notorious fact that the freedmen obtain their arms in many instances, and their ammunition at all times, from our citizen merchants and traders. The same act of the Legislature that prohibits freedmen from carrying arms, prohibits merchants and others from selling arms and ammunition to them under a penalty of $50; and yet, up to the present time, no complaint has been heard against these citizens for violating the statute. Surely the statute must be repugnant to the good sense of the community.

'Let the *prisoners be discharged and their arms restored!*'"

When the law referred to was passed by the State Legislature, the country was filled with returning Confederate soldiers, just paroled and *en route* for their homes. That the condition of affairs is as bad now is demonstrated beyond doubt by Gen. Humphrey's admission that the feeling of the Southern people has not improved since then.

To cap the climax, Chief-Justice Handy, of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, recently decided that the Civil Rights Bill was unconstitutional, in a case where James Lewis, also a discharged soldier, was brought before him on a writ of *habeas corpus*, having been sent to Jail for non-payment of a fine inflicted on him for the same offence. Lewis was an employe of a Northerner named Averill, who hired him in Washington, D. C., and brought him to Mississippi. The musket, which he had carried during his enlistment, was used simply for gaming purposes, and was never carried off from Averill's plantation. Nevertheless, some neighbor had him arrested, and he was sentenced to pay a heavy fine and costs of proceedings, in default of which he was imprisoned. Subsequently, the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau at Jackson sued out a writ and employed eminent counsel in his behalf. Judge Handy delivered his opinion, and a few days afterward was reëlected to the office which he now fills with so much satisfaction to the enemies of the freedmen.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The influence of the recent Radical victories, and the general drift of the political current as indicated by the Press of the North, has been to weaken the knees of the fire-eating leaders in Louisiana, South Carolina and other Southern States, and has even permeated the benighted regions of Mississippi, for it is more than probable that the present execrable labor laws of the State, together with those relative to vagrants and apprentices will be abolished, and both white and black placed on the same footing in every particular, except the right to vote, hold office and sit on juries. While South Carolina and other States, however, are seriously discussing the propriety, or rather the policy of adopting the Constitutional Amendment, Mississippi is rampant in opposition to it, and will not listen to argument *pro* or *con* regarding it. Aside from this it is unsafe to predict what the future action of the Legislature may be, except that a memorial for the release of Jeff. Davis will certainly be sent to the President.

E. P. B.

Decision of Chief-Justice Handy, Declaring the Civil Rights Bill Unconstitutional.

James Lewis, a freedman, was convicted on the 17th of September, in the Court of Madison County, on a charge of carrying fire-arms, contrary to a State law enacted in November, 1865. He was fined $1 and costs, in default of the payment of which he was to be imprisoned in the County Jail for five days, at the expiration of which time, should the fine and costs remain unpaid, he should be hired out for the payment thereof. An appeal was taken to the High Court of Error and Appeals, and brought before Chief-Justice A. H. Handy. Counsel appeared in behalf of the prisoner, but none in opposition.

Judge Handy, in giving his decision, said:

"The first position taken in behalf of the petitioner is, that the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting Slavery within the United States, made him free, and *ipso facto* vested him with all the rights of a citizen of this State under the Constitution, except the right of suffrage, of which he is debarred by our laws, which are recognized by the Constitution of the United States—that in virtue of the twenty-third section of the Bill of Rights prefixed to the Constitution of this State, which declares that 'every citizen has the right to bear arms in defense of himself and of the State'—he had the right to carry arms as a citizen of the State; and that the act of the Legislature, under which he stands convicted and imprisoned, is in violation of this article of the Bill of Rights.

But this is all founded on a manifest error.

* * * * * * *

It is manifest that the amendment intended alone to confer freedom on the negro, acting on the view stated by Chancellor Kent and entertained by almost all sober-minded men in this country, 'that the African race, even when free, are essentially a degraded caste, of inferior rank and condition in society,' (2 Kent's Comm. 258 note)—that it was sufficient, at that time, to perform what its authors proclaimed as a moral duty, by absolving them from Slavery, but that their future social and political *status* should be left to the developments of time and experience.

The ordinance of '87 contains the same provision, in nearly identical words, as this amendment; and, by the universal acceptation of the judicial and legislative authorities of the Union and of the several States, that ordinance has never been understood to confer on negroes, in the States affected by it, anything more than absolution from Slavery, without imparting any positive political or social rights whatever; and accordingly, in many of the Western States, embracing territory to which that ordinance extended, laws have been passed containing very rigorous discriminations as to civil rights against negroes, forbidding them to come to reside in those States, and denying them other civil rights allowed to white citizens.

The State Convention of this State, of August, 1865, in the Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery in the State, ordained that the Legislature should 'provide by law for the protection and security of the person and property of the freedmen of the State, and guard them and the State against any evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation.' And at the succeeding session of the Legislature many acts were passed, of a just and liberal character, protecting and securing them in their rights of person and of property, conferring upon them such rights as were deemed expedient, guarding them against injustice and oppression, and the State against dangers to which it was exposed by this sudden emancipation, their inferior moral and intellectual condition and their great numbers. Among the acts of the latter class is the act under which the petitioner here was convicted and imprisoned.

Again, it is insisted that the second section of the 13th amendment gave to Congress power to pass laws for the protection and security of the civil rights of the freed negroes, at discretion; that, in the exercise of this power, the bill entitled 'An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication,' was passed by Congress in April, 1866, and that the act of our Legislature, above mentioned, being in conflict with that act of Congress, becomes inoperative.

Let us examine these positions.

In the first place, what is the extent of the power conferred on Congress by the second section of this amendment?

The first section is in these words:

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction.

The whole and sole purpose of this provision was to ordain that Slavery should not exist within the United States. It was a public declaration of freedom to the slave complete in itself, requiring nothing further to make it effectual to the end intended.

By its mere operation the right of freedom was established as an accomplished fact. And this is all that was done, or intended to be done, by this first section.

What, then, is the scope of the power conferred on Congress in the second section, 'to enforce this article' (the first section) 'by appropriate legislation.' It was plainly only legislation to enforce the right conferred in the first section, that was contemplated in this section. Its entire scope is to authorize Congress to pass laws securing to the freed negro the right of freedom granted.

The language is plain and significant. It imports that adequate remedies should be provided for putting the negro in the enjoyment of his freedom in case he shall be detained as a slave, as was anticipated, and the like. It has no reference whatever to 'protecting or vindicating' other and collateral rights, not enumerated in the amendment, to which the negro might be considered as entitled, in common with the citizens of the States; for no such rights are embraced in the antecedent section conferring the right authorized by the second section, to be enforced. If this be not true, any power whatever may be predicated of this second section; and Congress possesses the power under it to annul every State law in relation to freed negroes, except probably those in relation to the right of suffrage; to discriminate in their favor against the white man; to regulate the entire penal code of a State, and, in short, to pass any laws in relation to free negroes which the widest imagination could suggest, as proper for 'protecting and vindicating' their alleged rights.

In order to the exercise of an implied power, the means employed must be 'necessary and proper' to the end required. The implied power must be *clearly* 'necessary and proper' to the carrying out of the particular power expressly granted.

In order to be 'appropriate' to that end the means must be appropriate to that particular end, and not to another; for otherwise, any power might be stretched by implication, and the true rule of construction of the powers of the Federal Government, as established by its most eminent expounders, abused or subverted so as utterly to violate the object of the grant, and to render the powers of Congress unlimited.

It appears to me, therefore, clear that this act of Congress is wholly foreign to the end declared in the first section of the thirteenth amendment, and cannot be justified by the power granted in the second section of the amendment.

The act undertakes to make negroes and many others, citizens of the United States, and to confer on them the same right in every State in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit to all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as enjoyed by white citizens, &c.

These rights and privileges, as above shown, are not embraced in the 13th amendment. In all the previous history of the Government, they have been considered as belonging to the several States, and as not included in the powers delegated to the Federal Government. If the Federal Government may rightfully exercise them, then indeed are all things which 'concern the lives, liberty and property of the people of a State,' and 'its internal order, improvement and prosperity,' made subject to the discretion of Congress; and the relations of husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, master and servant, indeed every domestic relation, are placed under its unlimited control. But no such power was conferred on the Federal Government.

As to the right of citizenship, attempted by this act to be granted, to be exercised in the States, that has especially been considered as belonging to the States respectively, the only difference in opinion among jurists being whether a State had the right to confer citizenship on a person of African descent.

What warrant, then, has this act of Congress, as to the matters involved in this application, in the Constitution? I confess I have been able to find none.

It has sometimes been claimed under Act 4, Section 2 of the Constitution, which provides that 'the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States.' But that clearly has no application to the question. Because, 1. It does not determine who shall be 'citizens of each State;' and they must be such, in order to be entitled to the privileges and immunities guaranteed. That is a question to be determined by the States respectively. 2. This act makes them 'citizens of the United States;' which is not within the terms of the provision of the Constitution. The qualification for them is not to be looked for in any provision of the Constitution or laws of the United States. They are to be 'citizens of the several States,' and, as such, the privileges and immunities of general citizenship, derived from and guaranteed by the Constitution, are to be enjoyed by them. The provision has reference to citizens removing from one State to another. 'If they remove,' says Chancellor Kent, 'from one State to another, they are entitled to the privileges that persons of the same description are entitled to in the State to which the removal is made, and to none other. The privileges thus conferred are local, and necessarily territorial in their nature,' and they must consequently proceed from State authority.

The act finds no support in the power, given to Congress, to establish a uniform rule of naturalization; for that has reference to persons of foreign birth only. Nor can it be referred to the several guarantees of individual rights to the citizen specified in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth amendments to the Constitution. For these provisions apply to judicial proceedings under the Federal Government, and not to those of the States.

Under a solemn sense of official duty, I am, therefore, constrained to hold that the act of Congress in question is in contravention of the Constitution of the United States, as to the matter now presented for my action, and is inoperative and void.

In the performance of this duty a question of much importance and delicacy is presented; and that is whether as a Judge of a State Court, it is my duty or within my power to decide questions of this character. I have maturely considered this question, and am satisfied that it is my duty to decide whether an act of Congress is constitutional or not, whenever it becomes necessary in a case properly presented for my official action, as this is.

Notwithstanding this duty of determining the validity of all legislative acts, by the test of the Constitution of the United States, is imposed by that Constitution and the act of Congress nearly coeval with the Constitution, on all judges and magistrates, both Federal and State, whenever a case is properly presented for their decision, it is not the least objectionable part of this extraordinary act of Congress under consideration, that it undertakes to subject such officers to punishment for the discharge of this clear and well established duty, and attempts to constrain the consciences of State judges and magistrates to the enforcement of that law, whether they consider it Constitutional or not—a manifest invasion of the province of an independent judiciary, which, if successful, would prostrate its high and salutary functions, and to which no one fit to wear the judicial ermine could for a moment yield.

Satisfied, as I am, that the act of the Legislature under which the petitioner has been convicted and is held in custody is founded in the just constitutional powers of the State Government, he must be remanded to the custody of the Sheriff and ordered to pay the cost of this proceeding."

THE FENIANS.

Speech of James Stephens in St. Louis.

James Stephens delivered an address at St. Louis on Monday evening. He said:

"At one time, if we could have had 3,000 or 5,000 more rifles than we had in the City of Dublin last December, we would have struck for Irish independence that night. Then we could have taken the city and all the barracks; the Lord Lieutenant, with all his surroundings; the Commander of the forces, with all his Staff, and the whole resources of the city, and could have marched out of Dublin with an English army in our hands and an English garrison. [Cheers.]

It was at the very close of the year that this conclusion was forced upon us. We had been hearing after the very last day of the year 1865—we had been in almost daily expectation of the fulfillment of the promises to us from America; for almost daily, certainly weekly, promises had come to us from America that our supplies should be furnished. But none came, and we knowing the vital importance of keeping our promise to the people, and fighting before the year closed, met together on the 24th of December, and the result you all know. Only three thousand rifles. We had been told by our friends in America that they could assist us. We had been led to look for succor from this side, believing we had to do with honorable men, and it was only in the last hour that we found ourselves utterly betrayed, and then, as we had not all that was necessary to begin the struggle with, we were compelled to defer it for another twelve months. What was the project put forth by these people or leaders in America? It is better you should know what this Fenian Brotherhood has been in America. It has been but an auxiliary branch of the main movement. It was never intended to be anything more. It would be mischievous to establish any other organization in any other part of the world except Ireland, pretending to govern Ireland. Anything else is monstrous, not to be tolerated, and never will be by Ireland.

I may as well tell you, gentlemen, that I am the founder of the F. B. in America, as of the movement in Ireland. I suppose I ought to know something of my own work. There was no organization in America when I came here in 1853. I founded the organization, but it has never been conducted with anything like ability. You have been told that it had 100,000 members. It never had more than 20,000, and held together very loosely indeed. In a single county in Ireland there are 25,000 sworn members. There it is a military power, held together as firmly as any on earth. Here it is a loose agglomeration, and to compare it with the organization in Ireland is one of those extreme absurdities only to be met with—well, in every free land. This small fraction insisted upon governing Ireland. They proposed to do it by an invasion of Canada. Now, I pronounce this movement on Canada to be simply an American movement. It never could, under any circumstances, benefit Ireland, unless we were actually fighting in the field at home. Had it continued it would have ruined the cause of Ireland. The leaders of that movement are execrated in Ireland, for it is plain that if the Fenian Brotherhood were likely to conquer Canada, the people of Canada would likely appeal to this country for annexation. They would have been annexed, and then all our blood and treasure would have been in vain. I take it, as a matter of course, that sooner or later, and I believe very soon, Canada will become a part of the American Republic. I know well it will become a part of it as soon as we are free in Ireland.

* * The organization is stronger to-day than ever before. The men are in the ranks obeying their officers as readily as ever, and there is a greater determination to-day than at any other period. In point of preparation we have made but little progress beyond that of twelve months ago. That is what I want to supply. I am here to procure arms and war material for the people, for we are bound to take the field before the 1st of January. Let no man have any doubt about this. I repeat, I shall be on Irish soil this year and raise the flag of Ireland in battle. As already stated, our success, to some extent, depends on you. Of course you can aid us materially if you please, but whether you do so or not I am certain I shall be able to realize enough to give us a fair chance of success in Ireland this year. It is my duty, however, to work so as to produce such results as will make success a certainty. For this I labor, and appeal to every friend of liberty.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

A Suggestion from an Ultra-Radical Quarter.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Monday, Oct. 15, 1866.

Dear Mr. Phillips: Let me present the following views on "the situation" for your consideration:

The Republican Party has fought the battle on the basis of the Constitutional Amendment and won it. It stands pledged to let the South in on those terms, and *there is no hope that the politicians who control the party will take any higher ground, no matter what Kelley, Stevens or Boutwell may propose.* That Amendment will be adopted by all the loyal States—and by all or most of the rebel States, as their only hope of regaining any power in the Government, and before the 4th of March next we shall see every one of them represented in Congress. The negro is to be left uncared for, and the prospect is hopeless for him unless we can *trade* with the South on his behalf.

You know that section 3 of the Amendment gives Congress the power to remove the disabilities imposed therein, by a two-thirds vote. Under the language used the disability can as well be removed by a general Amnesty Act as by special legislation. Now this section disfranchises, at least temporarily, almost all the social and political heads in every community throughout the South. In order to avoid this disability to hold office, will they not pay the price of negro, or impartial suffrage?

Let Congress by resolution declare that the disabilities shall be removed in every State by general act, as soon as an ordinance is ratified therein giving impartial suffrage, and the leaders of Southern opinion will, I have reason to believe, accept the arrangement. They would also have the additional incentive, that the representation of the South would thus be placed on an equal footing with the other States.

This is the only way in which I can see that anything is to be gained for the negro, under the fatal policy to which the Republican Party is committed. In the way I propose, the South gets amnesty and we get the only guarantee that is worth anything—the suffrage of the loyal black.

I have information that prominent South Carolinians will go in for this, if the Radical Party will agree to it. It seems to me this is the policy for us. What do you think?

REPLY OF MR. PHILLIPS.

The foregoing letter, from one of the most astute observers of national affairs, explains itself. We see no great objection, and should cheerfully consent to the proposed arrangement on one condition, that suffrage be guaranteed to the negro by the United States Constitution. We distrust all Southern State Constitutions. They could be changed, fairly or by fraud, at any time. *Indeed we object to all recognition of the existence of Southern States at all.* According to our theory, there exists outside of the loyal States nothing but territories and people. In due time we trust Congress will take measures for the formation of State Governments in the Territories of Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana, etc. At present none exist. *We hope none will be permitted to exist* till the United States Constitution secures suffrage, both in State and Federal matters, to every citizen without distinction of race or color.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The vote for Governor in North Carolina, Nov. 9, 1865, was: Jonathan Worth, 31,646; W. W. Holden, 25,704. Total vote, 57,350. Worth's majority, 5,942. The vote polled at the recent election, the Raleigh *Standard* says, will scarcely reach 50,000, there being at least 40,000 votes unpolled, and Gov. Worth's vote will be from 3,000 to 5,000 less than last year. The *Standard* says: "We think it highly probable that if Gen. Dockery had accepted the nomination and stumped the State, unembarrassed by the Howard amendment, he would have been elected. There was no enthusiasm for Gov. Worth. He has been beaten largely in his own county, Randolph, where he is best known, and the people of which are almost unanimously for the Union. His highest votes have been obtained in the old secession counties."

By the re-nomination of Hon. H. L. Dawes in the Tenth District of Massachusetts, on the 23d inst., the Republicans of that State have completed their Congressional ticket. With the exception of the Third District, where Mr. Ginery Twichell is nominated to succeed Mr. Rice, and the Fifth, where Gen. Butler has secured a nomination, the delegation is the same as now represents the State in the lower House of Congress. The Democratic nominations, so far as made, are as follows: Third District, William Aspinwall; Fourth, Joseph M. Wightman, of Boston; Sixth, T. O. Prince, of Winchester; Seventh, Leverett Saltonstall, of Newton; Eighth, W. A. Williams, of Worcester: Tenth, Abijah W. Chapin, of Springfield. In the Third District the workingmen have nominated Col. Patrick R. Guiney, of Roxbury.

The Boston *Advertiser* judges, "from the general complexion of the nominations made thus far, that the Senate of Massachusetts, which has not for several years been a body of remarkable brilliancy, is likely this Winter to suffer a palpable deterioration even from its recent standard." It says: "Even if a Legislature is to be elected for the sole purpose of voting five or ten millions in gratuities from the State Treasury, we are not aware that this excludes the possibility of sending to it a sufficient proportion of men of ability and discretion to give it on other subjects at any rate a moderately good tone."

The St. Louis *Republican* says: "Lieut.-Gen Sherman is now at his home in this city, having just returned in excellent health and spirits from his inspecting tour through the western portion of his department, which has actively occupied him for the last three months. In this connection it is proper enough to refer to a report, which has occasioned some discussion, that the General in a letter to the President had expressed his approval of the President's restoration policy. We do so to say that we have very good reason to believe the report correct."

Mr. N. B. Milliman, in his letter accepting the Conservative nomination for Congress in the Fifteenth District of this State, says:

"Engagements of a private nature will render it quite impossible for me, at this late hour in the canvass, personally to devote the time and efforts expected of candidates; but with this explanation I yield all my personal inclinations to the judgment of the Convention, and most cheerfully accept of its nomination. Assuring you of my unreserved devotion to the principles which your Convention was called to promote, I am, respectfully, N. B. MILLIMAN."

The Pennsylvania State Senate contains 21 Republicans and 12 Democrats, the Republicans having lost one member in Philadelphia and gained one in the Twenty-sixth District. There are 29 districts, but the members from 11 only were elected this year, the others holding over. In the House there are 63 Republicans and 37 Democrats. The Republican majority on joint ballot is therefore 35. A United States Senator is to be elected in the place of Senator Cowan.

The official returns of the Pennsylvania election have been received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth from all the Counties except Erie, Montour, Pike and Luzerne. Extensive frauds are alleged in Luzerne, and large rewards have been offered; but if the figures published by the country papers are correct, (the published returns from Erie, Pike and Montour being generally conceded to be reliable,) Gen. Geary has a majority for Governor of 17,185.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* does not regard the recent election in that State as a fair test of the feeling of the people upon the Constitutional Amendment, but believes that almost the entire voting population which absented itself from the ballot-box—and the number was very great—would have been cast against the amendment, had it formed the issue of an exciting contest.

In Philadelphia, as the result of the recent municipal election, the Republicans have a majority of nine in the Select Council and 26 in the Common Council, making a majority of 35 on joint ballot. There are 27 members in the Select and 52 members in the Common branch, making a total of 79 members. In the former the Union Republicans have a two-third vote, and in the latter a three-fourths vote.

Hon. J. N. Morris, of Quincy, Illinois, one of Senator Douglas' most active friends, and who formerly represented the Quincy District as Democratic member of Congress, it is stated, is now advocating the principles and policy of the Republican Party. And Hon. C. M. Harris, a Democrat, who represented the same district in the Thirty-eighth Congress, refuses to support Judge Thompson, the Conservative candidate for Congress.

The Chicago *Tribune* gives an elaborate statement of estimates concerning the next Illinois General Assembly, and sums up the probable results of the approaching election thus: Senate—Republicans 15, Democrats 9, doubtful 1; House—Republicans 50, Democrats 26, doubtful 6. Republican majority on joint ballot, 30; which may be increased to 37. A United States Senator is to be elected in the place of Hon. Lyman Trumbull.

The Washington *Constitutional Union* of the 24th contains the following: "The Constitutional Union Guards, a volunteer legion, to be ready at all times to defend the Constitution and the Laws, and sustain the constituted authorities, is now being formed. All truly loyal men, and especially 'White Boys in Blue,' are invited to join this patriotic corps."

Judge Merriman, of Wilmington, N. C., in a recent charge to the Grand Jury, alluded to the freedmen, and stated that not only does a sound morality call upon the people to aid and assist them in improving their condition, by counsel, advice and other means, but civilization and sound policy dictate the same course.

Among those mentioned in connection with Republican nomination for Congress in the Third District of New-Hampshire is Col. David H. Ward, a descendant of Gen. Artemus Ward, the first Major-General of the Revolution. Major-Gen. Griffin and Ex-Gov. Haile have also been suggested among numerous candidates.

The Workingmen's Union of New-Haven, which has nominated a ticket for town officer, desires, it is stated, not so much the election of its candidates, as a demonstration of its party strength. The vote on the 5th of November will show the importance of the organization and the probable influence it will have on the Spring election.

Judge J. G. Abbott, in declining the workingmen's nomination for Congress in the Massachusetts Fourth District, takes strong ground in favor of the eight-hour movement and the taxation of Government bonds as an act of justice to the laboring classes.

A Convention of 800 Confederate soldiers was held in Callaway County, Mo., in which they denounced the Missouri Registry Law as tyrannous, but resolved to abide by it and trust to the Conservatives to restore their "rights."

Western papers state that N. H. Virgin, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District of Wisconsin, has issued a circular to the voters of his district, which they regard as rather Radical on the subject of hanging rebels.

Ex-Gov. Seymour has returned to his home in Utica from his Western trip, and the Utica *Observer* denies that he favors the Constitutional Amendment, and states that he will take the stump in favor of the Democratic ticket.

It is stated that the right of Col. Switzer, the Democratic candidate for Congress in Missouri, to register as a qualified voter, has been challenged by Gen. Ginter, who was one of his opponents in the nominating convention.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* states that Hon. Gordon F. Mason, of Bradford County, will be presented as a candidate before the next Legislature for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

The Newark *Evening Journal* announces that Senator Wright intends to resign his seat next Winter in case the New-Jersey Legislature is Democratic.

A workingmen's ticket has been nominated in New-Haven, Conn.

OBITUARY.

Death of Robert Travis, Jr.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The death of Rev. Robert Travis, Jr., who was buried from his Church in Jersey City, on Tuesday last, the Bishop and many clergy officiating, in the presence of a large congregation, in the matchlessly solemn Episcopal service for the interment of the dead, calls for more than a passing notice. The father of the deceased is well known as one of the oldest and most eloquent Methodist preachers in New-York; while his brother Edward once held a high rank as a pleader at the Bar. He himself graduated first at Columbia College, and afterward from the famous General Theological Seminary in Twentieth-street. Of a light physique, he was great of soul, fearless and indomitable. His pastoral visits were arduous, and undertaken without hope of reward, among the very poorest of the many wretched inhabitants of the pastor's place of residence. His sermons were marked by fertility of illustration, originality, earnestness, and rare argumentative power. As a controversialist against the Church of Rome he had few peers and very few superiors; and on one occasion he was signally successful. A Paulist "Mission" having taken place in Jersey City, avowedly to convince the Protestants and Episcopalians, Mr. Travis replied in a course of sixteen lectures of tremendous power, Trinity Church being for from one to two hours on each occasion crowded to suffocation with an intensely interested gathering of every shade of religious belief. As the immediate result, a few Sundays after, three Roman Catholics before his altar solemnly abjured the faith of their early education. A selection of his discourses, if published, would doubtless sell largely. His parish, greatly improved, is about to call a new rector, and vigorously continue the work already begun.

T.

Death of Surgeon C. S. Tripler.

From the Detroit Tribune, Oct. 22.

We announce with deep regret the death at Cincinnati on Saturday of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. S. Tripler, Surgeon U. S. A., and Medical Director of this Department, of cancer, at the age of 60 years. He had gone to that city to consult with medical friends in reference to his disease, and the news of his death was as unexpected as melancholy. His remains will arrive in this city to-night, and will be buried to-morrow with military honors.

Gen. Tripler was born in New-York in 1806. Of his early life we are in possession of no special details, save the fact that he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New-York, and entered the regular army on Oct. 30, 1830, as an assistant surgeon. On July 2, 1838, he was admitted to full rank as surgeon. His first appointment was to this State, being stationed at Fort Mackinaw, and he was also subsequently stationed at Fort Gratiot and in this city. After service for a number of years, during which he continued to steadily advance alike in general esteem and professional attainments, he was ordered to Mexico and served through Scott's celebrated campaign from Vera Cruz to Mexico, as Medical Director of Gen. Twiggs' division. On his return he was first ordered to California, and then to the frontier beyond the Mississippi and east of the Rocky Mountains. At the outbreak of the rebellion Dr. Tripler was on duty at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and was immediately summoned to Washington and appointed Medical Director of Gen. Patterson's army in the Shenandoah Valley. On Gen. McClellan's accession to the chief command, Dr. Tripler was appointed Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, and organized the service of that Medical Department. He was soon after nominated by Mr. Lincoln for Purveyor-General of the United States Army, but not confirmed, and after the battles in the Peninsula was relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac at his own request, and became Medical Director of this State. He was shortly after breveted a Colonel for faithful and meritorious service, and just before his death was again promoted to a brevet rank of Brigadier-General. For the past two or three years he has filled the responsible post of Medical Director of the Department of the Ohio, and has made this city his residence.

Dr. Tripler occupied a position in the front rank of his profession upon the Continent, and was one of the ablest surgeons of this country. He was at one time Vice-President of the American Medical Association, and has for years represented the army in its annual sessions by the appointment of the Secretary of War. He was at the time of his death the third of the senior surgeons in the army, and among his brethren in that organization he was the chief in procuring the honors of regular rank for that branch of the service. Dr. Tripler leaves a wife and six children, the eldest of the latter being a First Lieutenant in the Twelfth Regular Infantry, and now on duty at Richmond, Va.

Rev. Augustus Walker.

Rev. Augustus Walker, a missionary of the American Board, died of cholera at Diarbeker, Turkey, at one o'clock A. M., on the 13th of September. The ravages of the disease had nearly ceased in that city; but he was suddenly seized on the 11th, and no remedies sufficed to save his valuable life. The numerous friends of Mr. and Mrs. Walker, in Massachusetts and elsewhere, will receive this intelligence with peculiar sadness. He was a most excellent man and a useful missionary. The loss to his associates it is impossible to over-estimate.

Hon. John Wiley.

Hon. John Wiley, of Springwater, Livingston County, died at his residence in that town last Saturday. He was born in Dalton, Berkshire County, Mass., Dec. 24, 1794, and was consequently nearly 72 years of age at the time of his death. His father was Samuel Wiley, who died in Leyden, Lewis County, N. Y., in 1812, and his paternal grandfather was John Wiley, a native of Providence, R. I., and a Major in the Army of the Revolution. The deceased came to this State in 1808. He served in the war of 1812, and in 1814 settled in Springwater. For many years he was a Methodist circuit preacher. During a large part of his later life Mr. Wiley was quite active as a politician, and was twice elected a member of the Assembly—in 1858 and 1859.

Hon. Washington Barrow.

Hon. Washington Barrow, of Nashville, Tenn., died on Friday evening, the 19th inst., while on a visit to St. Louis. He had been in poor health for some weeks, and only recovered sufficiently to be out a few days previous. Gen. Barrow occupied a prominent position in the politics of Tennessee during the existence of the old Whig Party. He was appointed to a foreign mission by President Harrison, and afterward represented the Nashville District in Congress. He was a State Senator at the breaking out of the late war, but he did not leave Nashville when that body fled to Memphis upon the fall of Fort Donelson. He expressed a determination to remain with and share the fate of his constituents, whatever that might be, and he did much to allay the excitement that succeeded the evacuation of Nashville by the Confederates. Gen. Barrow was arrested by order of Gov. Johnson and sent to a Northern prison, but was subsequently paroled to St. Louis. After being there a short time he was permitted to go South, and remained there until the close of the war.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

INGENIOUS ROBBERY OF $15,000.

An Italian Catholic Priest Comes to this City from Cuba, and is Made the Victim of an Ingenious Conspiracy—Flight and Subsequent Arrest of the Thieves and Recovery of the Property, in Boston—Arrival of the Prisoners in this City.

About two weeks ago a young Italian priest, named Rodien Andrese, arrived in this City from Cuba, and took quarters at the American Hotel, where he purposed remaining until the completion of his arrangements for a Western missionary tour. He brought with him from his native isle a large number of sacerdotal vestments, beside many complete suits of citizens' clothing of the finest and most expensive style, together with a considerable number of diamond rings and other jewelry, a gold watch of great value, and a large supply of gold coin, of the aggregate value of perhaps $15,000. These were carefully packed in six very large trunks, which were placed in his room at the hotel. The stranger had not long been here before he was brought into contact with two other of his own countrymen, named Raymond E. Comelus and Antoine Marincouch, who were soon on intimate terms with the priest. They spent a great deal of time with him, and spared no pains to make him feel that they were his friends, and that whatever they could do for him would be done to make his temporary stay in the metropolis pleasant to him. It did not take a very long time for them to discover that their new-found companion was decidedly "green." Having been reared from his boyhood in a monastery, and having spent scarcely a year in contact with the outside world, he of course knew comparatively little of some of its infamous practices. Believing that Comelus and Marincouch were friends, he readily told them of the treasures he had brought with him from Cuba, and that they were then in the trunks in his room. From this time they determined to acquire possession of these goods and valuables, so they set about the task in earnest. Their plot was soon arranged; they would by some means inveigle him away from the City, and then commit the theft. But how to do this was the next thing thought of. At last an expedient occurred to them. They went to their intended victim and, with tears in their eyes, told him they had disagreeable news to communicate to him; that they had just learned that there was a horrible conspiracy on foot to murder him at the hotel, and then to carry off his property; that this was to be consummated that very night, and that they could not bear the thought of losing so good a friend by such foul means. They therefore insisted that he should accompany them at once in a close carriage, which was in waiting at the door, to a retired spot in Brooklyn, where he would be kindly cared for for a few days, and fully protected from harm. Upon suggesting the impropriety of leaving his trunks and their valuable contents at the hotel, the conspirators very generously reminded him that he need have no fears on that score; they would stay about the place until his return, and see that nothing was disturbed in his room. After securely locking the door, the priest pocketed the key, and left with his supposed friends for Brooklyn. Once there, they bade him rest perfectly at ease; they would go over immediately to the hotel and lie in wait for the would-be assassins, and should they come they would deal out a terrible punishment to them for their contemplated crime. The night passed, and still the pair did not return. The next day, and still another night went by, and yet they did not make their appearance. Andrese then began to awaken to the terrible suspicion that he was a dupe to a most infernal scheme of robbery, and fearing that he would be murdered if he remained where he was, he determined to return to New-York, and see for himself how matters stood. Arrived at the hotel, he was startled to learn that two men had appeared the day after he left, and representing that they had been sent by him for the trunks, had taken them all away. This was sad news, indeed, to him; but what to do to recover his property he did not know. The proprietor of the house advised him to seek assistance at the Detectives' Office, which he at once did. The management of the case was entrusted to Detective Barker, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who proceeded at once with his usual perseverance to work up the affair. He soon obtained information which led him to believe that his men were in Boston, and going thither, he secured the assistance of Detective Dunn, of that city, and started to discover, if possible, the whereabouts of the guilty wretches. The officers at first met with no success. Several days were consumed in their endeavors, but without reward. Presently success dawned upon them. It occurred to them that perhaps the thieves might be secreted in one of the many sailor boarding-houses in the lower part of the city. They therefore determined to visit these places and find the objects of their search, if possible. They did so, and at the second or third house which they entered in Commercial-street they came upon their men. Upon arresting them they appeared very much confused, and at first denied their guilt, but upon searching their baggage about $3,000 worth of the stolen property was found in one of their large trunks. They then confessed their guilt, but said that the rest of the things had been confiscated by a Canadian Custom-house official, who detected them in their attempt to smuggle the things into Montreal. The officer returned to this City yesterday in charge of the thieves, who were locked up in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, from whence they will probably be taken to-day before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Court. Andrese identifies the recovered goods as his property.

FIRES.

Incendiary Fire in East Ninth-street.

At a late hour on Wednesday evening an incendiary attempt was made upon the premises, No. 331 East Ninth-street, by kindling a fire in a box of waste paper lying in the cellar. The flames were fortunately discovered in time to prevent their causing much damage. As yet no arrests have been made, and an investigation will be made by Capt. Mount, of the Seventeenth Precinct, aided by the Fire Marshal.

Fire in East Fourteenth-street.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer Mullen, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was patroling his beat, he noticed smoke issuing from the cellar windows of No. 177 East Fourteenth-street, owned and occupied as a dwelling by Mrs. Livingston. The patrolman at once alarmed the inmates, and informed Mr Lewis Livingston, who answered the ring, that a fire was no doubt burning in the basement. To his surprise young Livingston refused to admit him, and he was compelled to give an alarm. Even then the firemen and police were compelled to force their way into the house, and so extinguish the flames, which was quickly done. The fire was found to have been caused by a defective gas-pipe. Damage trifling.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A POCKET-BOOK DROPPER.

Samuel Syms, a recent arrival from England, and temporarily stopping at No. 2 Front-street, was nicely victimized yesterday by a notorious pocket-book dropper. It appears that Syms was sauntering through Washington Market, seeing the various scenes therein occurring, when he suddenly came in contact with a young man, whose name was subsequently ascertained to be James English. Scarcely deigning to notice the Englishman he had so nearly knocked down, English stooped and picked up a pocket-book, and then made seeming haste to escape with his prize. Syms stood looking after him, wondering where in the world the pocket-book could have sprung from, wild visions of countless wealth floating before his unsophisticated eyes. Suddenly his dream was rudely disturbed by a man tapping him on the shoulder, who gravely informed Syms that he "had lost his purse and that man had got it." Syms knew well enough that the pocket-book picked up by English did not belong to him, but he nevertheless concluded to claim it. He and his strange friend accordingly accosted English, and the strange man was energetic in demanding the restoration of the pocket-book. English demurred, when Syms' disinterested friend declared that he would send for a policeman. English then became desperate and offered to give up the wallet if he was paid a reward. After some little haggling Syms agreed to pay the pocket-dropper five pounds sterling, and handed English that sum in British gold coin. Both English and the active friend then made themselves scarce, and Syms was left to examine his prize at his leisure. He soon found that the pocket-book contained only a quantity of waste paper and four nickel cents. A policeman was then actually required, and Officer King, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, was apprised of the facts in the case. He succeeded in arresting English, and escorted him to the Court-room, where Syms made a complaint against him, accusing the prisoner of grand larceny by trick and device. The magistrate held the accused for trial and locked him up in default of bail. The complainant was sent to the House of Detention to insure his appearance at the approaching trial.

A PHILADELPHIA CASE IN NEW-YORK.

William F. Fell, attorney-at-law, of No. 217 South Sixth-street, Philadelphia, now temporarily sojourning at the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-street, in this City, appeared in Court yesterday and stated that he had lost a traveling bag and an overcoat from his stateroom on board the steamer *State of Maine.* Officer Decker, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, succeeded soon after the robbery in arresting Andrew Watson with the property in his possession, as he came off the boat. On being arraigned before the magistrate the prisoner confessed his guilt, and was committed for trial. Watson gave his age as 21, his nativity as Pennsylvania, and he is a Philadelphia butcher.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Officer Brennan, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested Edward Purtell on a charge of having stolen a pocket-book containing $44, the property of Nelson E. Winsar, No. 125 Washington-street. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner was standing close at hand while WISMAN was changing his clothes, and some of the papers contained in the pocket-book were found in his possession on being taken into custody. He was held for trial.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

SEEING THE ELEPHANT.

A Western man, named ROBERT H. ROBERTS, who is at present stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and who is quite old enough to know better, went out on Wednesday evening, hired a coach and team, and was driven to the notorious house of JANE MCCORD, in Houston-street. Here, after alighting from the carriage, he paid the driver and put part of the balance of about $200 in the watch-pocket of his pantaloons, retaining just change enough to pay for incidentals. Introductions being unnecessary, he soon became quite intimate with a girl named FANNY ROBERTS, who induced him, much against his will and pleasure, he says, to spend the night with her. The pair then retired to rest. About 2 o'clock in the morning, he says, FANNY woke him up, saying some one was crying "Murder," and that he had better get out of the house at once, or he would surely be arrested. Believing her statement, and fearing that he might be seized upon by the Police, for what he did not exactly know, he hastily dressed and fled from the house. Upon reaching the sidewalk he discovered that his money was gone from his pocket. He succeeded in regaining admission into the house, where he soon confronted FANNY with the charge of the theft. This she indignantly denied, and threatened to strike him with a pitcher if he repeated the accusation. The victim then ran to the front window, where he shouted "Watch" so lustily that a policeman was soon attracted to the scene, when the frail one was arrested. She was committed for examination.

ANOTHER ELEPHANT-SEER FLEECED.

MARY MURRY, a disreputable girl, who lives in a Mercer-street den, was yesterday arrested on the complaint of JOSEPH QUINLAN, of No. 69 Oliver-street, who charges her with the theft of $50, alleged to have been committed under the following circumstances: QUINLAN went out "simply to take a walk," he says, and while passing through Grand-street, in the neighborhood of Wooster-street, he met MARY, who desired him to accompany her to her home. He did so, and remained with her for two or three hours, and then took his leave. Shortly afterward he missed the money from his pocket, whereupon he caused the girl's arrest. She was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer the charge.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

AN UNPROFITABLE BOARDER.

LOUIS MEYER says he is a cigar-maker, and it would have been much better for him if he had given loser attention to his legitimate business, than to have turned thief, as he has done, if the affidavits in the case may be believed. It appears by these that LOUIS boards in the house of a Mrs. BARBARA HOLBLOT, at No. 149 Ludlow-street; that that lady and one of her boarders, named HENRY HETTESHEIMER, have each missed articles of clothing from their rooms within the past two or three days, and no one could tell where the property had disappeared. Finally the guilt seemed to point to LOUIS, and upon searching his room the stolen articles, valued at about $75, were recovered. He was therefore arrested and brought before Justice MANSFIELD, who committed him for trial.

KNIPFE VS. KNAPFE.

As far as could be ascertained, the particulars of the case of KNIPFE vs. KNAPFE were as follows: Some time since SOPHIA KNIPFE engaged board with a Mrs. ROSALIE KNAPFE, at No. 73 Norfolk-street. By the terms of the agreement the complainant was allowed the exclusive use of a front parlor, furnished, with the privilege of bringing a female friend there whenever she felt so disposed. Instead of this, it is alleged, she entertained male friends every evening, and that to an unseasonable hour. In consequence of this the lady of the house compelled her tenant to find other lodgings. When she went away, she says, she left a trunk in her room, containing little articles of wearing apparel valued at $15. Yesterday she went to get these, but found that her trunk was empty. She thereupon caused the arrest of Mrs. KNAPFE, who was brought before Justice MANSFIELD, who committed her to answer the charge. It is but fair to say that the accused denies her guilt in the case, alleging that she took the articles referred to in the complaint, and still holds them for rent, now past due and still unpaid.

LAW REPORTS.

An Action by a Widow to Recover Damages Under the Statute for the Loss of her Husband—The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company Charged with Causing the Death of a Staten Islander—The Defence—Settlement of the Claim and no Negligence.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—OCT. 25.

Before Justice Davis and a Jury.

Catharine Chero, Administratrix, &c., vs. The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company.—This action is brought by the plaintiff as administratrix of her deceased husband, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of this State, passed in 1847 and amended at the following session. The provisions of the law are briefly as follows:

"Whenever the death of a person shall be caused by wrongful act, neglect or default, and the act, neglect or default is such as would (if death had not ensued) have entitled the party injured to maintain an action and recover damages in respect thereof, then and in every such case, the person who, or the corporation which, would have been liable, if death had not ensued, shall be liable to an action for damages notwithstanding the death of the person injured, and although the death shall have been caused under such circumstances as amount in law to felony."

The second section provides for the manner in which, and the parties by whom, the action shall be prosecuted, and concludes thus: "the amount recovered in every such action shall be for the widow and next of kin of such deceased person." It also provides that in such cases "the jury may give such damages as they shall deem fair and just, with reference to the pecuniary injury resulting from such death to the wife and next of kin of such deceased person; provided that every such action shall be commenced within two years after the death of such deceased person."

Before commencing the action the plaintiff was, of course, under the necessity of taking out letters of administration and she has therefore sued in that capacity. The facts of the case are substantially as follows:

On the evening of the 26th of September, 1864, Peter Chero, and his wife, Catharine, who is the plaintiff herein, left their residence at Stapleton, Staten Island, went down to the shore, entered a rowboat belonging to the husband, and in it they rowed out on the bay. They had been married but a short time before, and on the morrow the husband was intending to leave his home to be gone a long time. It was a clear night, but it does not appear there was any moon. They rowed around the buoy for some time, and the tide meantime had carried them up some distance. Suddenly Mr. Chero was apprised of the fact that a steamboat was close upon them. It is alleged that he made great efforts to avoid a collision, and that when the danger of being run over and swamped became imminent, he shouted to the pilot of the steamer to slacken speed. The shout from the rowboat was heard on the steamer; and the bell there was rung by the pilot. Four strokes were given in quick succession. It is claimed that two strokes meant "stop;" the other two "back." But Mr. Chero's boat was by this time close under the bow of the steamer. Some part of the machinery struck him in the head, and he was thrown out of his boat and drowned. His body was recovered about a week afterward. The wife remained in the boat until she was drawn on board the steamer, which was on its evening trip to New-York. She remained on board all that night, and on the evening of the next day was taken to her home by the agents of the Company. When the body was found there were bruises on the head of the deceased, made, as it is claimed, by the machinery of the steamer. The ground on which the widow seeks to recover is, that the pilot and others in charge of the steamer were guilty of gross carelessness in the management of their craft.

The counsel for the plaintiff, in his opening to the Jury, said that in the defendant's answer it was foreshadowed that they would insist on the trial that the whole matter had been settled; that the widow had received from the Company the sum of fifty dollars in full satisfaction of the claims, and had signed a paper to that effect. This was disputed. In the first place she could not write her name, and in the second place, she would testify that she did not remember anything about such a transaction. Counsel for plaintiff said they would be able to show that the man whose business it was to keep a lookout, on the steamer on the night in question, for obstructions, &c., was at the time of the accident too much intoxicated to know what he was doing. The trial, which has just been commenced, will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

For plaintiff, E. C. Hall, Esq.; for defendants, Messrs. Sanford and Ex-Judge Woodruff.

The Advantages of Replevin.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Scrugham and a Jury.

Goodwin vs. Miller.—The plaintiff sold the defendant some forty bales of hemp, and delivered thirteen bales, when, for some reason, becoming dissatisfied with his sale, he gave bonds and ordered the Sheriff to seize the goods and return them to him, which the Sheriff did. The defendant, not liking this method of conducting mercantile transactions, sought to recover the value of the hemp taken from him in this legal but unceremonious manner. The case was therefore tried, and the Jury gave defendant a verdict for the value of the ten bales taken, showing thereby that a rush seizure of goods once sold was not the way to fulfil a contract.

Roswell D. Hatch for defendant; Judge Armstrong for plaintiff.

Common Usage as to the Delivery of Goods—Important to Merchants and Common Carriers.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—OCT. 25.

Before Justice Davis and a Jury.

William A. Godfrey vs. The Stephens & Condit Transportation Company.—The amount involved in this action is not of so much consequence as the principles of law involved. The facts, briefly stated, are, that over a year ago the plaintiff sold a keg of rum to the member of a firm doing business at Tottenville, Staten Island. The cask contained about eleven gallons, valued at $5 50 per gallon. Plaintiff delivered it on board of the steamer *William Harrison*, lying near the foot of Barclay-street, this City, between which place and some place on the Jersey shore the steamer plied regularly. Defendants claim that the cask was delivered by them at the Tottenville dock, and that, by doing this, they had complied with all their duties in that respect. The venders of the goods never received them.

The counsel for the company submitted to the court that the present plaintiffs had no right of action; if there were any right anywhere it was in Mr. Pepper, the vendee at Lottenville. Another defence was that the company, by delivering the cask on the dock at Lottenville, had absolved themselves from all further responsibility. The captain of the steamboat *Harrison* was put upon the stand and he testified that for the last twenty-five years he had been in the business; it was their custom to put from the boat to the dock at Tottenville, whatever goods were destined for that place; there was no freight-house there, and it was not the custom for the Company to notify the persons to whom goods were consigned, of their arrival. Plaintiff's counsel insisted that the Company were liable for the value of the cask and contents, they having, as common carriers, undertaken to deliver to the vendees.

The Judge said he would leave the question, as one of fact for the Jury, whether the Company did make a sufficient delivery to the vendees at Tottenville. The evidence as to the agreement between the parties as to the contract, and also that relating to the custom of the Company in delivering goods entrusted to them, was to be taken into careful consideration. The Jury returned a verdict for $82 and interest, the full amount claimed by the plaintiff. For plaintiff, P. J. Joachimson, Esq.; for defendants, Mr. A. P. Whitehead.

The Consequences of the Use of the Wine Bottle.

CIRCUIT COURT—PART III—OCT. 25.

Before Justice Davis and a Jury.

Henry Leuchter vs. John P. Viali.—The parties to this action are Frenchmen. On the evening of Dec. 5, 1865, they met as friends at a wine room in this City. The plaintiff, according to the testimony, in greeting the defendant, gave the latter a hard squeeze of the hand. Defendant tried to extricate his hand and could not. While he was writhing in the gripe of his friend, a blow or kick was given in defendant's side. Defendant then seized a full bottle of wine and hurled it with force into the face of plaintiff, whose neck was much cut by the broken glass. Hence the suit in which he claimed $5,000. The jury, after a long deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $150. For plaintiff, H. E. Russell, Esq.; for defendant, Chas. S. Spencer, Esq.

Interesting Question of Law in Respect to Life Insurance—A Pioneer Suit—Some More of the Fruits of the Rebellion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM, OCT. 25.

Before Justice Barbour.

John O'Reilly vs. The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York.—The facts of this case are somewhat peculiar, and are highly interesting, for the reason that in this and other Northern States there are many similar suits already pending or about to be commenced. The plaintiff insured his life in the defendant's Company in April, 1848. He then resided in Mobile, Alabama, where one McCoy, the Company's agent, then was, and it was through the latter that the insurance was effected. The plaintiff paid his annual premium promptly, through McCoy, up to April 21, 1861, and the Company were in the habit of giving receipts therefor. When the rebellion commenced, and all communication was interrupted between the North and South, plaintiff says he still continued to pay the agent McCoy until some time in 1864, and he invariably took his receipts. In 1865 plaintiff came on to New-York, where he found that, owing to McCoy's failure to make returns, or to some other cause, he was in arrears. The amount which plaintiff thought was due, he tendered to the Company in this City. The latter refused to accept it on the ground that the conditions of the policy were forfeited. He then offered the Company the amount which would have been due them if nothing had been paid on the policy subsequent to April 1861. This was also refused for the same reason.

Thereupon the plaintiff commenced a suit in a Court of Equity for the purpose of having the policy declared valid, and to obtain a decree that upon his paying the stipulated sum he have the rights and privileges he would have been entitled to in case there had been no interruption of the usual business. The defendants demurred to the complaint, for the reason that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, and also on the further ground that the Court had no jurisdiction of the subject matter of the suit. They insisted that even if the Court should grant a judgment in the case, it would be no determination of the rights of the parties; that the plaintiff was premature. Whenever his death occurred his heirs or representatives could move, but that nothing could be done until then.

While the argument was progressing, Mr. Justice BARBOUR suddenly remembered that the life of his wife was insured in this Company, and that, as he was an interested person, it would not be proper for him to decide the questions presented to him. The argument was therefore postponed.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Emerson, Goodrich & Knowlton; for defendants, Messrs. A. W. Bradford and B. W. Huntington.

A Sick Stockholder.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—OCT. 25.

Before Judge Garvin and a Jury.

Thomas B. Tweddle sued George Hoffman and M. H. Rose for the recovery of $1,000 in currency, being the amount of his subscription to the stock of a mining company, which it was proposed to establish for the working of two mines in Sonora, Mexico. Defendants were the trustees of the company, and plaintiff alleges that he deposited the money with them, and that he has since heard nothing of his money and little about the mines.

Defendants, for answer, allege the plaintiff was a stockholder to the amount sought to be recovered, in the Hoffman Oil and Land Association, a company that was organized to strike oil, but failed to strike it, and then it was agreed that the stock should be exchanged for the two mines in Mexico, plaintiff acceding to this arrangement and accepting his share in the mining company; that the mines have not yet been worked, for want of sufficient funds to purchase machinery, examine the leads, &c., and the defendants have none of plaintiff's money in their possession.

The Court directed the Jury to find a verdict for the defendants, and counsel for plaintiff took exceptions and gave notice of appeal.

Larned & Warren for plaintiff; Levi S. Chatfield for defendants.

Recorder's Chambers.

Before Recorder Hackett.

On the 8th inst. Mr. Chas. S. Spencer, counsel for John S. Goldsmith, charged with stealing twelve pieces of woolen cloth of the value of $2,500 from John Schlesinger, of No. 404 Broadway, on the 19th of September, applied to Justice Clerke, of the Supreme Court, for a writ of *certiorari*, which was granted, and made returnable before the Recorder on the 18th inst. On that day the prisoner was brought up, and the case adjourned till yesterday, when he was again brought up. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people, and presented the case as one which was so perfectly clear, and the preliminary proceedings so regular, that he could not understand upon what ground a discharge could be claimed. The Recorder dismissed the writ, and remanded the prisoner to await trial.

Civil Court Business.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—OCT. 25.

Before Justice Sutherland.

COMPLAINTS DISMISSED.

Hannah Fairgrove *vs.* Jesse Pell, Administrator, &c.; Wallace P. Groom *vs.* Daniel Barker, et al.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 25.

By Justice Barnard.

Eliza A. Farr *vs.* William H. Raynor; motion granted on payment of $10 costs. The National Bank of North America *vs.* William C. Potter; motion denied. Charles J. Sprague *vs.* Charles H. Rothborn, et al.; motion denied. Eleanor Fletcher Bishop *vs.* Nathaniel C. Bishop; motion denied. The Saratoga County National Bank *vs.* Thomas Richardson, et al.; motion granted. Nelson R. Adams *vs.* Sullivan Sweet, Jr.; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 25.

By Judge Brady.

Rogge *vs.* Rogge; counsel fee reduced to $511; report confirmed in all other respects, and without prejudice to the plaintiff's right to apply for further counsel fee.

Court Calender—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Held by SUTHERLAND, J. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Short causes. Nos. 3221—Holmes vs. Lynde. 1313—Oberle, Sr., vs. Beck et al. 3635—Jakobe et al. vs. Eiseman. 3023—O'Leary vs. The Bank of S. C. 3345—Nisson vs. Tramper. 3693—Wright vs. Carroll. 3727—Hays vs. Colt. 2753—Van Kleeck et al. vs. Del Banco et al. 3643—Seggerman vs. Ruger et al. 3481—Salomon vs. Noah. 3423—Thompson vs. Moss. 3637—Raynor et al. vs. The Financial and Commercial Exchange Association. 3646—Wood vs. Devoe. 3663—Solomon et al. vs. Hanson et al. 3363—Lefmon vs. Pickens. 3201—Spalding et al. vs. Glass. 3715—Lowen vs. Andrews, Administrator. 3277—Miller et al. vs. Palen et al., impleaded. 3121—Denison vs. McNish. 3371—Rittig vs. The Mayor, &c. 3163—Van Ersie vs. The Same. 719—Knapp, Executor, vs. McBride. 1989—Bryant et al. vs. Hessel et al. 3675 (No. 1)—Whitmore vs. Patterson et al. 3326—Field, Administrator, vs. Bennett et al. 3729—Frank et al. vs. Scheider. 3730—Wermberg vs. Walff. 3731—Same vs. Same. *Part II.*—Held by Mr. Justice INGRAHAM. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—*Short Causes*—Nos. 3416—Davis vs. Cubertson et al. 3022—Collins vs. The Bank of South Carolina. 3024—O'Leary vs. The Bank of the State of South Carolina. 3300—Hallgerton et al. vs. Blackham. 3578—Budlong vs. Hockstadter. 3726—Hayes vs. Borrowe. 3272—First National Bank of Aurora vs. Demarest et al. 3468—Rich vs. Sauvester. 3554—Allison et al. vs. Fuller. 3658—Hull et al. vs. Harris. 3294—Hull vs. McKay et al. 3584—Willis vs. Mayer. 3500—Kindberg vs. Hager et al. 3684—Archer et al. vs. Shephard. 2978—Andrews et al. vs. Kuch. 2992—New-York Steam-engine Company Works vs. Ennerer. 3660—Steinman vs. American et al. 3412—Carr et al. vs. Keach. 3526—The Saratoga Co. Nat. Bank vs. Richardson et al. 3644—Green vs. Agnew et al. *Part III.*—Held by Justice DAVIS at No. 73 Duane-st. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Nos. 209½—Appleby et al. vs. The Astor Fire Insurance Company. 1466—Chero, Administratrix, vs. The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company. 1436—Newman vs. Kaplock. 1025—Lyon et al. vs. Kettner et al. 2309—Dowden vs. Happock et al. 371—Sprague vs. Gregory. 2201—Dumstack et al. vs. Mann. 743—Chamberlain vs. Salisbury. 1521—Brown vs. Pratt. 2231—Satal vs. Dermacey. 2253—Peck et al. vs. Bailey et al. 724—Sackett et al. vs. Whitney. 4—Everett vs. Garrison. 2271—Shaw et al. vs. Mesbaum. 1946—Miller vs. First National Bank of New-Orleans. 324—Spaulding vs. Bronson. 1894—Klater vs. Carpenter. 1644—Bivechi vs. Schepder. 2319—Peppard vs. Halloran. 1783—Russell vs. Gallaher.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by DANIELS, J., No. 73 Duane-street. The Calendar as published on Wednesday remains unchanged.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by BARNARD, J. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.; call of the Calendar at 12 M. Nos. 45—Morrison et al. vs. Wright et al. 82—The Nassau Bank vs. Hollingshead et al. 83—Same vs. Pentland. 84—Same vs. Brown. 85—Same vs. White. 89—McKeever vs. Noe. 103—Griffith vs. Scott. 125—Hallowell et al. vs. Morse. 141—Thomas vs. Chapman. 145—Schlafer vs. Wildberger et al. 149—Stern vs. Harris. 154—Nassau Bank vs. —— Blackman. 155—Same vs. Reed et al. 161—Claflin et al. vs. Leowenstein et al. 164—Mellville vs. Mellville. 192—McCann vs. Franck. 195—Melville vs. Melville. 214—Troy Central Bank vs. Rallins. 218—Kelly, Sheriff, &c., vs. McNamee, Sheriff, &c. 222—Livingston vs. Cromwell. 230—Burr vs. Corning. 231—Robinson vs. Woodward.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Held by Judge GARVIN. Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M. Nos. 2499—Heins vs. Peine. 2471—Bentley vs. Chase. 2609—Bentley, adviser, &c., vs. the East River Ferry Company. 2097—Greene vs. Bond. 2613—Jerome et al. vs. Greene. 2647—Eagleson vs. Torrithon. 2175—Bruce vs. Taylor et al. 1797—Livermore vs. St. John. 2673—Cash vs. Hull. 2639—Atwill vs. Blake. 2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton. 2589—Barrows et al. vs. Brink et al. 2543—Genet vs. Johnston. *Part II.*—Held by Justice JONES. There will be no further calendar this term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Before Justices ALKER, HEARNE and GROSS. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. This Court is held for to-day only, and the calendar remains unchanged.

Ill-behaved People of Both Sexes—A Disorderly House—Warnings to Milkmen—Bill Posters, Card Players, and Drinkers of Bad Bourbon.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

At the Court of Special Sessions, the cases for trial yesterday numbered 42. Twenty-three of these were for petit larceny, 12 assault and battery, 1 disorderly house, 1 malicious mischief, 1 violation of Health law, 1 violation of City ordinance, and 3 suspended cases.

RUNNING OFF WITH A GATE.

George Baker complained against James McBride and Robert Kelly for stealing an iron gate. The defendants, very juvenile malefactors, pleaded guilty of the theft, and to the intention of breaking up the gate and so disposing of it at the junk-shops. The boys were sent to the House of Refuge.

CIGARS.

Solomon Moss pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a quantity of cigars from William Sanders. The prisoner was remanded, being given one week wherein to pay the prosecutor the value of the abstracted Habanas.

AN UNFAITHFUL SERVANT.

Ferdinand P. Earle, one of the proprietors of Earle's Hotel, charged one of his waiters, named William Thompson, a colored man, with stealing a sum of money. It appeared in evidence that for some time the prisoner had acted in such fashion as to awaken doubts of his honesty, but was sufficiently cautious or dexterous to escape detection. Mr. Earle, desirous to have his mind at ease as to the worthiness of his servant, still hoping that his suspicions were not well founded, placed a bag containing some money where the prisoner, if on the search for that which was not his own might find it, which he did, and when proceeding down stairs with it was arrested. He was fined $50, and sentenced to four months' faithful service in the Penitentiary.

WHAT CAME OF MARIA'S DIGNITY.

Maria Healey was charged with having assaulted a very old lady, named Dawson. The old lady was a relative of Maria's employer and lived in the house where the assault took place, and in which Maria's duties were those of a wet nurse. It appeared that Maria answered a bell rung by the old lady, supposing that some person to her mind of more importance was the ringer, and being exceedingly sensitive as to her dignity, gave evidence of her injured pride in rudely assaulting the old lady, for which little display of pride and passion she was fined $10, and had to give bonds in $200 that in future she would keep the peace, even to trail old ladies.

HE MILKED THE WATER.

Officer CORNELIUS MAHONY charged milkman Geo. W. Scott with a violation of the health ordinance in adulterating milk which he was about to offer for sale. The officer saw the defendent in his open air laboratory at the Harlem depot, not as would be supposed putting water or any watery compound into the unadulterated flow of kine, but putting the unadulterated flow into the water. The cans being already two-thirds filled with Croton water. SCOTT pleaded guilty to the weakness complained of and got off with a warning and a mild penalty of $10 fine.

CHESTNUTS AND BOURBON OBSERVE THE JUDGMENT.

Stephen Fisher, it appeared, entered a street car, accompanied by a friend, both of them engaged in the innocent pastime of eating chestnuts, when the conductor came round for his fares Stephen suggested that the term for payment should be extended till after the consumption of the nuts, to which the conductor and complainant, Daniel Quinn, being a good-natured fellow, agreed. Subsequently Fisher proposed that the conductor should take a "smile," with several of which he had provided himself, corked up in a pint pocket pistol. Conductor refused to be cheerful under the circumstances and re-demanded in peremptory tones his fare. Stephen then gave him six cents, the fare, he said, for his friend, but refused to pay his own. The conductor insisted, as in duty bound, and Stephen waxed exceedingly wroth, threatening to punish Quinn when he got to the City Hall. When the car arrived there the rowdy made good his threat by assaulting the conductor, when he was speedily arrested. On account of the smiles and what they led to, the prisoner was fined $25.

WHAT A SAW IS NOT GOOD FOR.

Thomas King, a carpenter on board the steamer *Union*, quarreled with the fireman, Rogers. At the time the altercation took place King unluckily had his saw in hand, which in his passion he struck Rogers with, wounding him slightly in the neck. Rogers retaliated in kind, and things looked ugly, when the Captain interfered and quieted the combatants. King was fined for using his saw in a manner unbecoming a carpenter and a gentleman, in the sum of $25.

CARD-PLAYERS IN TROUBLE.

Ludwig Kaiser is a person well up in years and who continues to live by the sale of lager-beer and other insinuating stimulants. At his drinking-place a game of cards is occasionally permitted, owing possibly to the reputation they have for making people thirsty. Charles Merritt was playing and drinking promiscuously at Kaiser's the other night when he collided in some way with the proprietor, ran out of the room, and it appears came in contact with a girl outside who made a noise about it. Kaiser ran out to set matters right and was attacked by Merritt. Merritt was remanded for sentence till next Court day.

A WARNING TO BILL-POSTERS.

John Reilly was charged with posting bills along the curbstone, corner of Sixteenth-street and Broadway. John was a new comer, verdant and unacquainted with the City ordinances which prohibit even the "Marvel of Peru" to whisper its wondrous tale to the astonished curbstones. Notwithstanding his appreciation of the assurance that there are sermons in stones and good in everything, Judge KELLY would not see the application, preferring to have the curbstones speechless and the Marvel of Peru unwondered at. Reilly was remanded for sentence, which, owing to his being a stranger among us and an unlettered one, will doubtless be easy.

TOO MUCH SARSAPARILLA.

Isaac Boughton, a colored individual with locks artistically arranged in the modern rat fashion, charged Lizzie Winters with stealing his watch. Isaac testified that he paid a visit to No. 67 Sullivan-street to see a couple of girls; that Lizzie Winters, the keeper of the house, met him at the door with a "kinder bow." Thus pleasantly received, he was ushered into an inner apartment where there were "some more ladies a settin' on a sofa." To these in dulcet tones he soon addressed himself, preparatory to which, however, as the evening was warm and etiquette rather loose in the neighborhood, he had taken off his coat and vest and laid them on a table. Having introduced himself to the ladies as "wor a settin' on the sofa," he turned around again, and, on examining his belongings, he found that his watch was gone. He proposed that he'd "swear to kiss the Bible" that Lizzie took it, and persisted in this statement, even when advised to be careful, he not having seen her in the act. "He oughter be keerful, he knew," but Lizzie took it." In reply to the inquiry why he paid such a visit at all to people whose character was not strictly above reproach, as no doubt his was, he replied that he guessed he'd gotten sarsaparillar onto him. Lizzie was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and Isaac was admonished against sarsaparilla.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Officer Henry Freidman complained that Eliza Myers kept a disorderly house at No. 223 Wooster-street, and testified that it was stigmatized by the neighbors as a complete nuisance.

This case occupied the Court for nearly two hours in the hearing of testimony for and against the prisoner, Mrs. Myers. The only feature of the testimony worth noting is that of the agent of the premises, George W. Bogart, who confessed that he knew that the house complained of was a house of prostitution, and that he still continued the contract with the rentee, knowing it to be such. In extenuation of this he represented himself as the agent, not the owner, whom he states to be Gerardus W. Livingston. The prisoner was remanded.

SLIPPERY.

James Smyth was charged by Henry Jost with stealing a box containing about sixty pounds of soap from the door of his establishment. James confessed his guilt, but laid it all upon the unholy influence of bad Bourbon, of which he had imbibed tumultuously for several days. The fact that he fell when running off with the soap went to prove that he was not sober, and somewhat extenuated the fault, although it was difficult to see what even a victim of Bourbon wanted with so much soap. If James had confined himself to a pound or so, seeing that he was very dirty, both he and the dirt might have got off, but sixty pounds was too big a pile even for the Board of Health in these cleansing times to suggest as necessary to individual cleanliness. So Smyth was sent to the Penitentiary for a month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

James O'Neil pleaded guilty to the stealing of several pieces of calico from the store of Joseph Marine and offering the same for sale at No. 8 Baxter-street, and was sentenced to five months in the Penitentiary. Lena Sullivan, an accomplice, also caught in the act, preferred to plead not guilty, and, after proof in evidence, was given six months.

Silas W. Rankin, accused of assault and battery upon John McArthur, had his case postponed for a week, to give him an opportunity to show that he was in general a good boy, as he said he was.

Michael Callahan pleaded guilty to taking but not to stealing two old hogsheads, the property of John O'Keefe. Remanded.

Grace Nicholls was sent to the Penitentiary, for four months, for stealing Mary Noyes' shawl, when Mary was out shopping, she having been left in charge of the house. The shawl was pawned for six shillings which the graceless Grace spent in drink with a confederate.

Mary Waddike charged with stealing a roll of ribbon was remanded to give her an opportunity to prove previous good character.

Charles Fleck was fined $5 for committing an assault on Dennis Crawley; James Mock for a like offence on the person of Samuel Bloodgood was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 25, 1866.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '74..R.	105¼
2,500 U. S. 6s, '81, R..	113¼
87,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	113⅜
500 do	113⅞
40,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62.	114⅜
40,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'62	106¼
15,000 U.S 6s,5-20s,C.'65	111
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue	108¾
1,500 U. S. 5s. 10-40 C..	100
3,000 do	99⅞
7,000 do.....2d call	100
1,200 Tr. Notes.7 3-10s. First Ser. sm..	106⅛
44,000 do	106⅛
2,000 do.....3d Ser.	105⅞
17,000 Tenn. St. 6s N...	72⅞
6,000 N. Car. N. Bs...	61⅞
1,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	82½
10,000 Missouri 6s	82½
3,000 Virginia 6s	68
17,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan., reg...	110
5,000 Conn. State 6s...	100
1,000 Kentucky 6s	96
20,000 O. & M. Cer.	33⅞
20,000 do	33⅞
1,000 N.Y.C.7s '76,	107
5,000 Hud. R. 1st M...	102½
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. Old Loan	110½
2,000 Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	100
2,000 Chi. & N.W.1stM	88¾
1,000 C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds	86
5,000 Del., L. & W. 1st.	100
2,000 Cb.&R.I. B	102
10,000 Gr.W.R.2d M.'93	76
2,000 M.&P.duC.1stM.	98⅛
1,000 Chic. & A. 1st M.	100½
20 Ocean Bank	106
100 Mech. Bank	120
100 Cen. Nat. Bank,x-d	112¾
15 Fourth National	110½
200 Amer. Coal	72
100 Wilks. Coal	63½
200 do	64
221 West. U. Tel	52⅞
500 do.......b60	53
100 do	53⅛
100 West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension	97½
500 do	97⅞
200 Quick. Min.	55⅞
100 Mar. Min. Co.	13⅞
25 Del. & Hud. C.	160
65 Adams' Ex. Co	87
200 Spruce Hill C.	4⅛
400 Mariposa Pref	29½
100 do	29⅞
400 Canton Co	53⅞
100 Cum. Coal P.	58¼
300 At. Mail S. Co	206
100 do	105
700 do.......2d call	105
200 do	106¾
100 Union Nav. Co	114⅞
1350 Pac. Mail S. S. Co	218
120 New-York Cen	119¾
209 do	119⅝
300 do	119⅝
100 do.......s10	119
400 do	119⅝
184 do	119
15 do	118¾
100 do.......s30	117
500 Erie R	81⅛
100 do.......2d call	81⅞
100 do.......b3	81⅞
100 Erie R. Pr	85⅞
400 Reading R.......b30	116
100 do.......b30	115⅞
200 do	115⅞
100 Mich. Cen. R	114⅞
100 Mich. S. & N. I.	92⅞
800 do	92⅞
1200 do	92⅞
100 do	92⅞
100 do.......2d call	92⅞
500 do	92⅞
100 do.......b30	92⅞
400 Ill. Central R	125⅝
600 Cleve. & Pitts	91⅞
158 Cle. Col. & Cin. R..	113
500 Chi. & N. W	54⅞
1000 do	54⅞
2000 do	54⅝
1800 do	54
200 do	54⅞
300 do	54⅞
300 do.......2d call	54⅞
100 Chi. & N. W. P	79⅞
100 do	79⅞
600 do	80
100 do.......s10	80
100 do	80⅛
200 Cleve. & Tol	119⅞
100 do	119
200 Chic. & R. I	108¾
200 do.......2d call	119
100 Mil. & P.D.C.1st Pr.	99
132 Ind. & Cin	81
200 do	82¼
500 Tol., Wab. & W	52
200 do	51⅞
309 P., Ft.W.& C	109½
200 do	109⅝
100 H. & St. Jo.......b30	47
100 Mil. & St. P	62⅜
100 do	62⅜
300 Mil. & St. P. Pr	76⅜
200 Del., L. & W. R	152
10 Buff., N. Y. & E	85

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

12,000 Brooklyn Park L.	95
400 West. U. Tel	52
200 Mar. Pref	30
400 Boston W. P	32
200 N. Y. Cen	119¼
600 do	119⅜
8 do	119
100 Erie R	81⅞
100 Erie R. Pr	84⅞
200 M. S. & N. I.	92⅞
100 do.......b30	92⅞
200 Ill. Cen. R	125⅝
1000 Chi. & N. W	54⅞
200 Chi. & N. W. P	79⅞
200 Tol., W. & W	51⅞
200 P., F. W. & C	109⅝
100 Alt. & T. H	43⅞
200 Mil. & St. P	76⅜

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

10,000 U.S.5s,10-40s, C..	100
80,000 O. & M. Cer	33⅝
100,000 do	33⅛
3,000 P.,Ft.W.&Ch. 1st	104
100 Cum. Coal, P	58⅛
100 Central Coal Co	54⅛
850 West. U. Tel	52
500 do	51⅞
200 Pac. M. S. Co	218
200 N. Y. Cen	119
700 do	118¾
300 Erie Railroad	81¼
400 do	81⅛
100 M. So. & N. I	91⅞
1500 do	91⅞
20 Reading R	115⅛
100 Ill. Cen. R	125½
200 Cleve. & Pitts	91½
200 do	91⅞
800 Chic. & N. W	55
1000 do	55⅛
400 Chi. & N. W. P	79⅞
200 Chic. & R. I	108⅞
100 do.......b3	108⅞
200 Tol., W. & W	52
100 P., F. W. & C	109⅛
200 Mil. & St. P	62
500 do	62⅛
200 do.......b30	62⅛
100 do.......b30	62⅛
100 H. & St. J	47
200 Mil. & St. P. Pr	76
200 Ind. & Cin	82½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Boston W. P	32
200 Wilkesbarre Coal	64
100 Spruce H. C	4⅛
400 Quick. Min. Co	55⅞
100 do.......b3	55⅞
100 do.......s3	55⅛
200 do.......b10	55⅞
200 Mariposa Pr	29⅞
100 do.......b10	29⅞
200 do	29⅛
100 West. U. Tel	52⅞
200 do	52⅞
100 do.......b30	53
100 do.......s3	52⅞
100 New-York Cen	119
400 do	119⅛
500 do	118⅞
100 do.......b5	118⅞
300 do.......b3	118⅞
200 do.......c	118⅞
100 Mar. Min Co	13⅞
100 do.......s10	13⅞
300 Erie R.......b3	81⅛
500 do	81⅛
200 do.......c	81⅛
800 do	81⅛
200 do.......s5	81⅛
200 do.......b10	81⅛
200 Hud. R. R. x-d	127
600 Reading R.......c	115⅛
200 do.......c	115⅛
200 do.......b10	115⅛
400 do.......s15	115⅛
100 Tol., W. & W	52⅛
300 Mich. S. & N. I	91⅞
100 do.......b10	91⅞
600 do	91⅞
200 do.......c	91⅞
100 do.......b30	92
200 do.......s3	91⅞
1800 do	92
600 Cleve. & Tol.......x-d	119
200 do.......c	119
100 Chic. & N. W	53⅞
300 do	53
200 do	53⅞
800 do	54
200 do.......s3	53⅞
300 do.......b3	54
800 Chic. & N. W. P	79⅞
100 do.......b10	79⅞
200 do.......b3	79⅞
300 do	79⅞
200 do.......s60	79
500 do.......s3	79⅞
200 do.......b10	79⅞
500 Mil. & St. P. Pr	76⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold	146⅛
20,000 O. & M. Cer	33⅞
10,000 do.......b15	33⅞
100 Boston W. P	32
500 Cum. Coal	58⅞
200 do	58⅞
100 Amer. Coal	72
200 Wilkes. Coal	64⅛
300 Spruce H. Coal	4⅛
100 Butler Coal	19
100 Quicksilver	56
100 Mariposa Min.......s3	13⅞
100 Mar. Pref	29⅞
100 West. U. Tel	52⅛
100 N. Y. Cen	119⅛
300 Erie Railroad	81⅞
300 do	81⅞
100 do.......s10	81⅞
300 do	81⅛
500 Reading R	115⅞
100 Tol., W. & W	52⅛
100 do	52⅞
200 do	52⅞
500 Mich. S. & N. I	92⅛
1100 do.......b3	92⅛
100 do.......b30	92⅞
300 do.......c	92⅛
200 do.......b10	92⅛
500 Clev. & Pitts	91½
400 do	92⅛
200 Clev. & Tol.......x-d	119
1200 do	119⅛
400 do	119⅛
200 do	119⅛
400 Chi. R. I. & P	108⅞
200 do.......b3	109
200 do.......s60	108⅞
200 do.......b10	109
100 Chic. & N. W	54⅞
200 do	54⅞
500 do	54⅞
1100 do	54⅞
200 do.......b10	54⅞
400 do.......s3	54⅞
500 do	54⅞
1200 do.......b3	54⅞
1200 Chic. & N. W. P	79⅞
400 do.......b3	79⅞
200 do.......c	79⅞
800 do.......s3	79⅞
200 do.......b15	79⅞
100 P. F. W. & C.......x-d	109⅞
300 Mil. & St. P	62⅛
200 do.......b3	62⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pr	76⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M.C.	33⅞
500 Wilkesbarre Coal	64⅛
100 Butler Coal Co	18⅞
100 Spruce H. C	4⅛
200 do	4
200 Mar. Min	13⅞
400 Mar. Min. Pr	29⅞
300 do.......b10	30
100 West. U. Tel	52
100 do.......s60	53
200 do	52⅞
200 N. Y. Cen	118⅞
200 do	118⅞
200 do.......b3	118⅞
200 do.......b10	119
100 do.......s3	118⅞
100 Erie R.......b3	81⅞
200 do	81⅛
100 do.......b10	81⅞
300 do.......s3	81⅛
200 do.......b15	81½
200 Hud. R. R.......x-d	126⅜
200 P., Ft. W. & C.......x-d	109⅛
200 Reading R	115¾
100 do.......s3	115⅞
100 Tol., W. & W.......b10	52⅛
800 Mich. S. & N. I	91⅞
200 do.......b3	91⅞
300 do	91⅞
300 do	91⅞
100 do.......b15	92
100 Ill. Cen. R	125⅞
400 Cleve. & Pitts.......s3	91⅞
400 Clev. & Tol.......x-d	119⅛
200 Ch., R. I. & P	108⅞
100 do.......b5	108⅞
200 Chic. & N. W	55
400 do	55⅛
300 do.......s3	55⅛
200 do.......b3	55⅛
100 Chic. & N. W. Pr	79⅞
100 do.......s3	79⅞
300 do.......b5	79⅞
100 Mil. & St. P	62⅛
100 do	62⅛

THURSDAY, Oct. 25—P. M.

The Gold Room was not so strong to-day as on Tuesday, though additional efforts were made this morning to *squeeze* the cash deliveries. The holders demanded an ⅛ and 3-16ths of 1 ℘ cent. for the use of Gold until Friday, which, in some instances, was paid. Later in the day loans were made for the consideration of 1-16th of 1 ℘ cent. The sales of Gold, regular, that is for delivery to-morrow, opened at 146⅞ ℘ cent., fell off to 146⅛, and subsequently reacted to 147 ℘ cent. The Government to-day transferred to its London Bankers, Messrs. BARING BROTHERS, a million of dollars in Gold, for the current Civil, Diplomatic and Naval service of the United States abroad. The draft was made on the New-York office of the Treasury in favor of the agents of Messrs. BARING in this City, and the Gold will no doubt come upon the market here in the purchase of Exchange, if it has not already been so disposed of.

The market for Money continues in easy supply at steady rates of interest, 4@5 ℘ cent. to the Stock Brokers, and 5@6 ℘ cent. for select short Discounts. The considerable *bearish* interest in the Stock market has given rise to various rumors this week, as it did early last week, of some impending change in Money, both as to rate and the confidence of lenders. The free circulation of such rumors has led us to more than our customary inquiries as to the actual daily condition of the market, and we report to-day, as we did yesterday, and, if possible, with increased confidence, that the rates are steady at 4 ℘ cent. on Government and other approved collateral to the leading Brokers, and 5 ℘ cent. on Railway Stocks, both at Bank and with private lenders.

On the opening of business this morning the Stock Exchange was lower on the Railways, but steady in quotations, and fairly active on the Funds of the United States. The Railways were not kept under depression more than hour, when the speculation had a strong upward turn, and the subsequent contest between *Bull* and *Bear* was quite spirited, the advantages, on the whole, being in favor of a further advance in prices. This was especially observable in both classes of the Northwest Stocks and in Michigan Southern, though the latter temporarily lost its buoyancy in the afternoon as it did last night. Erie Common Stock was about the weakest on the list, New-York Central 118⅞@119 ℘ cent. The Miscellaneous Shares show no particular change. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

The extra demand for Bills on London for Government account, referred to above, advanced Exchange to 109⅞@109⅞ ℘ cent. late in the day. The Gold Room was also firmer, and sales made as high as 148 ℘ cent. after regular 'Change hours, closing at 147¾ ℘ cent.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	100	100	Northwest	54⅛	55
U. S. 5-20s	114⅜	114⅜	N. West Pref	79⅞	79⅞
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106⅛	Rock Island	108⅞	108⅞
N. Y. Central	119⅛	119	Fort Wayne	109⅛	109⅛
Erie	81⅞	82⅛	Cumb'land Coal	58⅞	58⅞
Hudson	127	126⅞	Quicksilver	56	56
Reading	115⅛	115⅞	W. U. Telegraph	52⅞	52
Mich. Southern	92⅛	92	Mariposa Pref	29⅞	29⅞
Illinois Central	125⅞	125⅛	Ohio Certificates	33⅞	33⅞
Pittsburgh	91⅞	92	American Gold	147	148
Tennessee 6s	72⅞	72½	Bills on London	109	109⅞

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120½	Bank of N. America	110
Merchants'	117	Hanover	110
Mechanics'	115	Irving	107½
Union	124	Peoples'	124
Butchers & Drovers	125	Nassau	108
Merchants' Exch'ge	113	Shoe and Leather	112½
Seventh Ward	110	Corn Exchange	117
State of New-York	111	Continental	103
Commerce	118	St. Nicholas	106
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	112	Commonwealth	110
Ocean	106	Manuf's & Merchants	107
American Exchange	114	Central National	111
Pacific	160	Fourth National	110
Chatham	140	Tenth National	104

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	96	Lack. & West'n Bds	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	96	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	92	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	107	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	118½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	118½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	81½
Erie 1st mort.. 1876	104	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	75
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102¾	Quincy & Tol. 1st M., '90	98
Erie 7s. 3d mort., 1883	99	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	94	Chi. & R.I., 1st mort	102
Buff. N. Y & E. 1st M. '77	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102	N. J. Central 1st M.	105
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Hud. R. 7s. conv., 1867	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Mich. C. 8 p. c. 1869-'72	108	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	110	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	92
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	75
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	99½	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	101
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	103	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	100½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	96	Chi. & Al. income	96
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	80	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	81
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	94½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv	86	Joliet & Chic. 1st m.	100
Han. & St. J. Ld. G.	99	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	70
Han. & St. Jo. Con	75½		

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,108,626 03; of which $413,000 were for Customs; Coin Notes, $243,000; Payments, $7,085,190 01; Balance, $96,371,774 91.

It will be seen by our advertising columns that the Stockholders of the New-York Central Road are cautioned against sending their proxies to the present Board of Directors, and that a meeting of the Stockholders opposed to the present management will soon be called for the purpose of taking steps to effect a change in the control of the road.

Proposals for the million of American Dock and Improvement Company Bonds, guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, must be in the Treasurer's office, No. 103 Liberty-street, at noon the 26th inst., (Friday.)

The Augusta *Constitutional* of the 22d inst. gives the following in reference to the Georgia State Bonds:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Oct. 13, 1866.

In conformity with an Act of the General Assembly, approved 12th of March, 1866, numbered 10, it is ordered:

1. That all Bonds and Coupons of the State of Georgia now due, and which were not issued in aid of the late war, wheresoever made payable, may be funded on presentation at the Treasury of the State, in Mortgage Bonds of the State, bearing seven per cent. interest from the 1st day of July, 1866, that being the day of their date.

2. That all Coupons payable in New-York, or in London, now due, and embraced in the descriptive list furnished the agency by the Treasurer, may be funded in bonds described above, on presentation at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

3. That all Coupons funded in New-York be marked paid, and returned to the Treasury, with a descriptive list of bonds issued in funding them.

4. That the Treasurer indorse, or cause to be indorsed, on each bond funded, the name of the person presenting it, and that a registry of all bonds issued in the funding process be kept in the Treasurer's office.

5. No interest is allowed on Bonds or Coupons after maturity. CHARLES J. JENKINS, Governor.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 13, 1866.

Holders of over-due Bonds and Coupons of the State of Georgia are hereby notified that, in accordance with the above order, they can receive for them, on presentation at this Department, new Bonds of the State, dated 1st of July, 1866, due twenty years after date, bearing interest at 7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, payable semi-annually, in January and July, and secured by mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

The Bonds being in sizes of $500 and $1,000, holders must present their Bonds and Coupons in multiples of these sums, or make up their deficiency in currency.

No provision for payment of interest after maturity of Bonds or Coupons having been made by the Legislature, it cannot, of course, be allowed at this Department.

Persons sending Bonds in under the above order are requested to write their names legibly on the margin, to guard against mistakes in their entry on the records, as ordered above.

JNO. JONES, Treasurer.

The Chicago *Times* gives the following table of taxation of Chicago City property:

Division.	Real.	Personal.	Total.
South	$749,200 14	$299,824 58	$1,049,024 72
West	172,576 66	33,875 30	206,451 96
North	408,124 52	55,462 80	463,587 32
Total	$1,329,901 32	$389,162 68	$1,719,064 00

This is about $8 57¾ for man, woman and child in the city, the population being 200,419.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
(THIRTY YEARS TO RUN)
FOR SALE BY
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 5 bbls. Ashes, 16,008 bbls. Flour, 999 bags Corn Meal, 101,235 bushels Wheat, 10,253 bushels Corn, 188,775 bushels Barley, 56,289 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Malt, 123 bbls. Pork, 268 pkgs. Cut Meats, 353 pkgs. Lard, 973 pkgs. Beef, and 915 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand and firm at $9 75@$10 for pots, and $13 50@$14 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, 267 barrels.

COFFEE—Is in rather more request at unchanged prices. Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@20c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather more freely offered, and has been in less request at declining prices. Middling grades ranged from 38c.@41c. ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last 2,500 bales, against receipts of 2,794 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	11,813
Receipts since Oct, 1, 1866	36,828
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	89,626
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	496,770
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	866,575
Exports since Oct. 1	7,946
Exports since Sept. 1	29,420
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	339,358
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, 1866	73,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 23c.; Lavonia B, 22c.; Shetucket B, 15c. Bleached Shirtings—Tuscarora, 36c.; Red Bank, 23c.; Portsmouth B, 14c. Prints—Merrimack, W, 22½c.; Richmond, 19c.; Amoskeag, 18½c.; Empire, 18c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail unchanged; Meyers' IXL, 1½, with tapes, 48c. to 78c. Skirts—Elm City Co. No. 5, $16 50; No. 20, $26; No. 60, $39. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 10 extra and silver corrugated, $10 to $35; Magic Ruffles—No. 1, $6 25; No. 2, $7; No. 3, $7 25. Home made—No. 1, $4 50; No. 3, $5 50; No. 5, $6 50. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 25c.; Winthrop, 20c. Corset Jeans—Bates, 15c.; Naumkeag, 21c.

EGGS—Have been freely offered and purchased at steady prices, including Jersey, extra brands, 31c.@32c.; State and Pennsylvania, 30c.@31c.; Ordinary Western, 29c.@30c.; Western, by express, 30c.@31c., Canada, 30c.@31c. ℘ dozen.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been quiet and depressed. Choice Domestic Apples are scarce and firm. Grapes are in good demand, but the supply is too large to admit of an advance. Apples, Mixed, $4@$4 50; Apples, Baldwins, $3 50@$4; Apples, Greenings, $3@$4; Pears, Virgalieu, $15@$20; Pears, Duchess de Angouleme, $14@$16; Pears, Common, $4@$6; Pears, Sickels, $18@$20 ℘ bbl.; Isabella Grapes, 10c.@15c.; Catawba Grapes, 14c.@20c.; Delaware Grapes, 16c.@25c. ℘ lb.; Quinces, $2@$3 50 ℘ 100. Cranberries, Eastern, $12@$14; Cranberries, Jersey, $10@$12 ℘ lb. Dried Apples are more quiet; holders are not offering. Peaches are firm and higher. Apples, State and Western, 11c.@12c.; Apples, Southern, 10c.@11c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 30c.@33c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 19c.@20c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 16c.@19c.; Blackberries, 27c.@28c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less active demand to-day, opening quite firmly, but closing in favor of purchasers. Sales since our last, 15,200 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 90@$11 25; very poor to good old Extra State at $9 50@$11 37; ordinary to strictly choice do. do., fresh inspection, at $11 50@$13; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 45@$12 90 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 90	@$11 25
Extra State	9 50	@13 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	9 75	@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 45	@12 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	13 00	@15 00
Extra Genesee	13 00	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 75	@18 00

Southern Flour is unaltered. Sales since our last 900 bbls., in lots, at $12 50@$14 for poor to good, and $14 10@$17 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in good demand, including Superfine at $6 90@$8 20 ℘ bbl. Sales 900 bbls. Corn Meal continues in request at $5 40@$5 50 for Western, $5 60@$5 70 for Jersey, $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 75@$5 85 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 850 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after to-day. Desirable lots of Spring and Winter have been held above the views of buyers. Hence business has been restricted. Sales since our last 41,000 bushels, including Milwaukee Club at $2 35@$2 40; unsound to good Chicago Spring at $1 96@$2 45; a small lot of mixed Spring and Winter Illinois at $2 70; and Amber State at $3 12 ℘ bushel. Corn has been less freely dealt in and quoted down fully 1c. ℘ bushel. Sales since our last, 142,000 bushels at $1 11@$1 12 for inferior; $1 13@$1 14 afloat, and $1 12@$1 13 in store, for sound Mixed Western; $1 15 for Yellow Western, and $1 16@$1 17 for White do. ℘ bushel. Rye has been in moderate request; sales 12,500 bushels Western at $1 40 for new, and $1 28 for old ℘ bushel. Barley has been in more liberal supply and depressed in price. The demand has been fair, mainly for lots in bond, wanted for export. Sales since our last, 102,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 13 for Canada in bond, and $1 34 for do. free; $1 20@$1 25 for State ℘ bushel. Barley Malt has been quiet at $1 50 ℘ bushel; sales, 5,500 bushels. Oats have been less active, opening at firmer prices for choice, but closing generally less buoyant. We quote Chicago at 65c.@70c.; Milwaukee at 66c.@70c., the latter rate for strictly choice; Iowa at 70c.; State at 70c.@71c. ℘ bushel. Sales 69,000 bushels. The supply of Beans is light, both new and old. New are in good demand for the local trade. Kidneys, $2 90@$3; Marrows, new, $3 25@$3 50; Mediums, new, $2 50; Mixed Parcels, $1 90@$2 ℘ bushel.

HAY.—North River bale continues very scarce and in fair request at $1 10@$1 15 for shipment, and $1 45 @$1 65 for local use ℘ 100 lbs. Straw 70c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand, including American new at 35c.@60c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in request and steady. We quote: Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 60c.@62½c. Cuba at 46c.@60c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 83c.@85c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $6 50@$7; Resin at $5 50@$14 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 62@$4 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45 @$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 90; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 50@$1 55 for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate request at 21½c.@22½c. for Crude; 35½c.@39½c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 54c.@57c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are very dull, the market being glutted by the immense receipts. We quote: Peach Blows, $1 75@$2 25; Mercers, $2@$2 50; Jackson Whites, $1@$1 50 Buckeyes, $1 50@$1 75; Dyckman, $1 50@$1 75; Chilian Reds, new, $1 50@$1 75; Sweet Potatoes, $2@$3 50 ℘ bbl.; Onions, Red, ℘ bbl., $1 50@$1 75; Onions, White, ℘ bbl., $2@$2 25; Turnips, Russia, ℘ bbl., $1 25@$1 50; Tomatoes, ℘ basket, 50c.@$1; Cabbages, new, ℘ 100, $6@$8; Marrow Squash, ℘ bbl., 75c.@$1; Citron, ℘ bbl., $1@$1 25; Pumpkins, ℘ 100, $3@$6.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Live Poultry is dull and lower. Dressed is in good demand and firm. *Dressed Poultry.*—Turkeys, 20c.@22c.; Chickens, 18c.@22c.; Geese, 18c.@20c.; Ducks, 20c.@25c. ℘ lb. *Live Poultry.*—Turkeys, 16c.@18c.; Fowls, 15c.@20c.; Chickens, 18c.@20c. ℘ lb.; Geese, ℘ pair, $2@$3 25; Ducks, ℘ pair, $1@$1 50. *Game.*—Woodcock, ℘ pair, 75c.@89c.; Partridges, ℘ pair, $1@$1 25; Pigeons, flight, ℘ dozen, $1 75@$2; Quail, ℘ dozen, $2 75@$3.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Pork has been mainly for new Mess, wanted by speculative operators to cover short contracts maturing this month, and lots for immediate delivery have been very firm in price. Lots, deliverable in the regular way, have been offered at much lower prices, but have not been in much request. Sales since our last, 5,300 bbls., in lots, at $33 25@$34 05 for new Mess, closing at $34 cash and $33 37 regular; $31@$31 25 for one year old Mess, and $29@$29 25 for new Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,750 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, sellers' options, including next ten days, $33; November, $30 50, and January, $27 per bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, and 16½c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 110 pkgs. Bacon continues in limited demand at 15½c.@18½c. for Cumberland cut and 16½c. for short rib, ℘ lb. Lard is lower, but more active; sales since our last, 1,350 tcs. and bbls., in small lots, at 14½c.@16c., and small lots at 16½@16½c. ℘ lb. Beef continues quiet and heavy at $12@$18 50 for Plain Mess, and $17 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, but steady. Beef Hams continue in limited demand at $45@$48 ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs are plenty and depressed at 12c.@12½c. for heavy, and 12½c. for light, ℘ lb. Butter continues in limited request at from 35c.@42c. for State, 43c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 18c.@37c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese has been in moderate demand at 7c.@19½c. ℘ lb. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice the movements in Butter and Cheese during the week thus: "The trade in Butter during the past week has continued to be confined to local trade for the finer qualities, outside of which there is no demand, and can be none at the range of prices required by dairymen. The market is out of all shape and condition, as the enormous prices demanded have cut off the usual shipping trade, and stock to an enormous amount has been allowed to accumulate in the dairy districts, rather than meet the requirements of the market. We have heretofore alluded to the result of this state of things, and must again repeat that the persistent holding of stock by the dairymen for enormous prices is suicidal to their own true interests, and can be productive of no other results than heavy losses of both actual trade and capital. Holders of Western Butters have at last yielded to the necessity of the case, and are now free sellers at greatly reduced and very irregular rates. Fresh pail Butters are fed to the market in small quantities, and sold to the retail trade at about our quotations. State Welsh tub Butters are in larger supply, and move slowly to local trade, at reduced figures. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 9,340 packages. The market closes unusually dull and heavy, and with a decided downward tendency. We quote:

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb	.41	@42
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	.41	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb	.40	@41
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	.37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	.41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb	.37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb	.41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℘ lb	.35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	.38	@39
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb	.35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	.35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	.31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ℘ lb	.40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb	.37	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	.28	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	.25	@26
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	.25	@26
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	.22	@23
Western States—firkins, common	.17	@18

We have no material change to note in the market for Cheese. The demand for export has been fair during the week at our quotations. The demand for local trade and the South is more active, and a more than ordinary business has resulted. Orange County skimmed Cheese is in more active demand for Southern trade, and prices have advanced. The total receipts for Cheese for the week ending this day are 31,147 packages. Since the advent of the Atlantic Cable the Cheese market has been affected adversely a number of times by telegrams exhibited on 'Change, reporting declines in prices in Europe, each of which has been disproved by steamer's news. The truth will prove hereafter more effective in results and bogus telegrams a useless expense. The market closes with firmness at our quotations:

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	17	@17½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	15	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb	7	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb	10	@15

SUGARS—Have been in good demand at uniform rates. Sales since our last 1,600 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@13½c., and 1,300 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12⅞c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at 14c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 32,500 lbs. at 14⅞c.@16⅞c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 83,000 lbs. at 12c.@12⅞c., and 38,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 135 bbls. ordinary Western, in bond, at 41c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 27,000 bushels Barley at 4d. ℘ bushel. For London, 34,000 bushels Barley at 5½d., by sailing vessel, and 6d., by steamer: also, 14,000 bushels Corn at 5½d. ℘ bushel.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BUILDERS AND JOBBERS.—A MECHANIC would invest $1,000 in some established shop. The advertiser is a practical house carpenter; thoroughly understands the selecting and laying out of lumber, and would devote his time and abilities to the business either in the City, suburbs or country. Address B. P. J., Harlem Post-office, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT MANUFACTURING business employing girls, now in successful operation, paying 80 per cent. profit. Address A. C. B., Station D, till the 30th.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A DARK ROAN mare and harness, handsome City made shifting-top light wagon and shifting-top light gig. Will be sold separately or together. Apply at the lumber-yard foot of West 30th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A DARK GRAY HORSE, long tail, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, perfect in every respect, and a part of the stable to let at 14 East 39th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE POSITIVE SECURITY of the funds of Life Insurance Companies guaranteed by Government—a new and valuable feature whereby policies are now secured by Government; every policy holder guaranteed absolute security. Further valuable information by addressing J. ROSS, Box No. 4,289 New-York Post-office.

FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL
Pacific R. R. Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,330,000.
In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

FOR SALE AT
95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1 in Currency.
For further particulars, apply to
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and dealers in United States and other desirable Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

Members are requested to take their badges to Tiffany & Co., and have their names engraved thereon, (free of charge,) otherwise they will not be recognized.
AUGUST BELMONT, President.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTLY polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be waste. The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block. Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s. Works. No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

NATIONAL REVOLVER AND BREECH-LOADING PISTOL, manufactured by the National Arms Company, Kent-av., corner of Hewes-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. These arms having become so well known, we have dispensed with our New-York agency. They are for sale in all the principal cities and villages throughout the United States by the trade generally. All large orders should be sent direct to the Armory, where they will be promptly executed.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the office of the Fibre Disintegrating Company has been removed from No. 29 Broadway to No. 29 Wall-st., Room No. 4. By order,
W. P. PRENTICE, Secretary.

TO COLLAR, CUFF AND BOSOM MAKERS.—TOLHURST'S improved plating-machine for collars, cuffs and bosom; also the latest improved paper-collar machines, made to order at his machine-shop, corner of Union and Fulton sts., Troy, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

AT 20 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO
J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
and
UPHOLSTERY,
No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st.
Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN about breaking up housekeeping will dispose of his furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and brocatel suite, tapestry suite, etegere, oak buffet, &c. Auctioneers and second-hand furniture dealers will please not apply. Apply at No. 131 West 38th-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, Bedding, Parlor and Bedroom suites, Pianos, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal. Payment taken in weekly or monthly payments if preferred.

DENTISTRY.

NOTICE TO DENTISTS.

In consideration of suits recently commenced in the City of New-York for infringement of patents held by Cummings & Goodyear for the use of rubber and all vulcanizable substances as applied to dentistry, that we, the dentists of New-York, have organized under the name of the American Dental Protective Society, to defeat if possible and protect the profession from what we consider the unjust demands of said Company. The Committee representing this body desire the coöperation of all the dentists throughout the United States, and we recommend them to organize auxiliary societies in all the cities and towns, to aid in defending a suit that will test the validity of the demands. We are induced to contest these claims in consequence of the patents having been obtained through misrepresentation. Eminent counsel have declared that the patents are defective. Societies and members of the profession will please address the Secretary of the Committee,
JOHN M. CROWELL,
No. 746 Broadway.
JOHN G. AMBLER, President.
WM. C. HORN, Secretary.
GEO. E. HAWES, Treasurer.
COMMITTEE.
JOHN M. CROWELL. J. B. NEWBROUGH.
A. STARR. T. J. WAIT.
T. H. BURRAS.

DENTAL NOTICE.

I have not compromised in the suit commenced against me by the Rubber Company. I did offer, if they would show a good title, to buy an office right. They will not show any title, nor will they sell an individual right even for $5,000. They have apparently forced the suit in order to get an injunction against me for the purpose of whipping other dentists in, but other dentists "don't see it."
J. B. NEWBROUGH.

ANESTHETIC.—WE ARE PREPARED TO furnish free, CIRCULARS descriptive of our wonderfully improved laughing gas, for extracting teeth. The loathsome practice of breathing the gas from a rubber bag in which the expressed carbon from the lungs is re-inhaled over and over again, causing ugly dreams and a racking sensation of the brain, is abolished. Come and see. BLAKENEY & HUBBARD, dentists, No. 103 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Teeth extracted without pain; Laughing Gas fresh daily; pivot teeth $1; beautiful set on silver $10; operations warranted. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 26, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Characters by Mrs. P. D. Bowers, F. C. McCollom, supported by a great cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, £100,000. Characters by the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE; or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, Daly, Peters, Kenway, Burke, Gilett, Peck, Sinclair, Mrs. Saunders, Miss Newton, Miss Harrison, Miss Reid.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE MARRIED RAKE, LOLA MONTEZ; or, CATCHING A GOVERNOR and LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mme. Adelaide Ristori, as ELIZABETH.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. JESSE BROWN and CAPTAIN KYD. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE DREAM OF DESTINY and IRELAND AND AMERICA.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, THE SEA OF ICE; Or, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke, The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. IL BACIO. LITTLE BAREFOOT, LAUGHING GAS, &c.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL in their MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. JOLLY MILLERS, BARBARA ALLEN, TWO LITTLE LAMBS, &c., &c. PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MOSIER'S CELEBRATED MARBLE STATUES.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

[illegible] cable brings news of yesterday. The treaty between Prussia and Saxony has been ratified. Baden, it is said, refuses to ally itself with Prussia. There are rumors of more changes in the French Cabinet, growing out of a difference of opinion upon the propriety of contracting a large loan. The French troops are to leave Rome in December. Marshal Benedek has been retired from service by the Emperor of Austria.

GENERAL NEWS.

The St. John, N. B., *Telegraph* says that on the 10th inst. a Captain of the United States, with a sergeant, corporal and two privates, all armed and in uniform, crossed over to Indian Island, opposite Eastport, Me., and attempted to carry off a person named Northup, who with several others had deserted from the American force stationed in Eastport. The kidnappers laid violent hands on the man, and were hurrying him into the boat, when a number of young men belonging to the island rushed to the scene and released him. The facts have been reported to the Government of New-Brunswick.

Among the arrivals at Boston by the *China* was the Princess Murat, who is on her way home to Florida, in company with the son of the late Commodore Dallas. She is the descendant of Joachim Murat, King of Naples, and belongs in Florida, where she has long resided. At the close of the war, Louis Napoleon sent to know how she fared, and on receiving the required information, settled on her for life the sum of 20,000 francs, or about $3,800 in gold annually. She is also a relative of Gen. Washington, her great-grandmother having been Washington's sister.

The man Hiram Coon, who gave a Mrs. Laker, residing at South Petersburgh, Rensselaer County, a fatal wound with an ax last week, on Friday, has been arrested and placed in jail at Troy. Immediately after the perpetration of the deed the villain fled to the Petersburgh Mountains, and from thence made his way along the mountain range to Bennington, Vt., where he was taken near the iron mines of the Messrs. Burden. The prisoner is about 55 years old, and has been twice in State Prison.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says that on Friday of last week a girl in the employ of the Wisconsin Paper Company, while engaged in assorting rags, found about $1,050 in 7.30 bonds and greenbacks in an old knapsack which had been purchased along with some other rags. She communicated her good fortune to two of her companions, and shared the money with them. They attempted to keep it secret, but the purchase of some expensive article of dress aroused suspicion, and led to an investigation and recovery of over $900 by the Company.

The New-Bedford *Standard* says that a letter has been received, stating that Capt. Alfred Coffin, late of ship *Alabama*, of Nantucket, was in jail at Tahiti in July, on a charge of murder. The *Alabama* was lost some two years ago at Chatham Islands, and Capt. Coffin was taken to Sydney, where Capt. Perkins, of the ship *Hermon*, of that port, took him out of charity as mate for a trip to San Francisco, to help him on his way home. On the passage Coffin murdered Capt. Perkins and threw his body overboard.

The Freedmen's Bureau is in receipt of a report of the operations of the Bureau and the condition of the freedmen, for the month of September, in the State of Mississippi, from Brevet Major-Gen. T. J. Wood, Assistant-Commissioner for that State. Outrages reported during the month were, in every necessary instance, laid before the State Executive, and received prompt and efficient cognizance, all means in the power of the civil authorities apparently being taken to bring the offenders to justice.

The Hanoverian ship *Fortuna*, Capt. Wolf, which left Liverpool Aug. 15 for New-York, with a general cargo of merchandise and salt, encountered the hurricane of the 3d and 4th of October, in lat 31° 54', lon. 64° 05', and was so seriously injured that the vessel was abandoned on the 6th. The officers and crew, numbering 21 persons, were taken off the wreck by the ship *Winged Hunter*, Capt. Kaynes, from Calcutta, and arrived at Boston on Wednesday.

A drouth has prevailed nearly all the Summer and Fall in the southern part of Livingston and in the counties lying south. The village of Dansville appears to suffer most. The drouth has left the woods so dry that the timber readily ignites, and immense fires are now raging. Thousands of acres of timber have been destroyed, also several houses and barns and numerous haystacks.

The Waterbury (Conn.) *American* says that Mr. William S. [illegible], son of Ex-Lieut. Gov. [illegible] on Tuesday morning, in Winsted, by the accidental discharge of his gun. He was standing leaning on his gun, when from some cause it slipped off the stoop, and the hammer catching on the edge of the platform it was discharged, the contents entering his breast and killing him almost instantly.

The City Government of Roxbury, Mass., has appointed Ex-Mayor Wm. Gaston, Theodore Otis, and James Ritchie, Commissioners on the subject of annexing that town to Boston, and they are now awaiting the action of the Mayor of Boston, who is authorized to appoint a similar commission of conference.

Mr. Francis Allston Channing, son of Rev. W. H. Channing, and late scholar of Exeter College, Oxford University, has been elected to a lay fellowship in University College. Mr. Channing received the Chancellor's prize for the English Essay in 1865 and the Arnold Historical Essay in 1866.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is about to connect Holmes' Hole on Martha's Vineyard with the main land at Wood's Hole in Falmouth, by a submarine cable. The revenue cutter *Pawtuxet*, of Newport, R. I., has been detailed to assist in the operation.

Rose Jackson, born 1778, a slave in the family of the late Gen. William Hart, of Saybrook, Conn., died at the residence of a daughter of Gen. Hart, in Hartford, on the 20th inst. She remained a slave until Slavery was absolutely abolished in 1846, and since that time has been supported by her old mistress.

The Rhode Island friends of James B. Angell, late editor of the Providence *Journal*, now President of the University of Vermont at Burlington, have presented him with a silver service, and also a check for a considerable sum of money, to be used for the replenishing of his library.

At the dedication of the soldiers' monument in Stockbridge, Mass., last week, a cannon used in firing a salute, burst, and a fragment weighing ten pounds was sent over the heads of the speakers on the platform, among whom was Gov. Bullock.

The Missionary Convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Massachusetts began its first session in Worcester on Tuesday evening, when Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Boston, preached on "The Present Religious Necessities of New-England."

J. Thompson, who occupied high political position in the South before the war, and latterly as a rebel agent, was one of the passengers by the *China*, but stopped at Halifax, whence he goes to the West Indies.

Henry L. Whitney, a boy aged 13 years, eldest son of Mr. Henry A. Whitney, of Milton, Mass., was accidentally shot on Tuesday, by a companion while gunning at Brush Hill. He survived the accident about three hours.

An explosion of a locomotive on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad on the 23d inst., resulted in the death of three men, the engineer, fireman and brakeman.

The $1,590,000 suit between the Commercial Bank of Canada and the Great Western Railroad, has been closed by adjustment between the parties.

There are now 867 prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary, with a prospect of the number being largely increased within the next few weeks.

Cold weather prevails in the Western States. On Monday night there was a heavy fall of snow in Wisconsin and Northern Illinois.

LOCAL NEWS.

The presentation of medals by the City of Brooklyn to the veteran volunteers who went to the war from that city took place yesterday at Washington Park, Brooklyn. At least 20,000 people assembled to witness the ceremony. The Fifth and Eleventh Brigades of the Second Division of Militia paraded for the occasion, and made a very brilliant display. Gov. Fenton and Admiral Farragut were present, the former making a short address. Rev. Dr. Storrs was the orator of the day.

Hiram Ketchum, Jr., delivered an address last evening before the Constitutional Union General Committee, at Masonic Hall, in which, with great force and logic, he set forth the legality and constitutionality of the Administration policy of reconstruction, as compared with the inconsistency, absurdity and revolutionary tendency of the Congressional policy.

George W. Scott was fined $10 yesterday by Justice Kelly for watering his milk at the Harlem Depot, preparatory to retailing it to his customers as the pure and unadulterated flow. The dodge of having the water in the cans beforehand was not smart enough for Officer O'Mahoney, who made the arrest.

At Court of Special Sessions yesterday John O'Reilly was charged with bill-posting on the curbstones. His case was remanded. As it is the intention of the Justices to punish severely those violating the law in this respect, bill-posters had better take warning.

One hundred and fifty dollars were given yesterday in the Supreme Court, by the verdict of a jury, to a plaintiff who claimed $5,000 against a friend for having, while in a high state of excitement, thrown a bottle filled with wine into the other's face, thereby cutting his neck in a serious manner.

A trotting match came off on the Union Course, L. I., yesterday, between Mr. Ralph's bay mare *Lady Thorn* and Mr. Pettit's chestnut mare *Lady Emma*, for $1,000 a side, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons. The race was won by *Lady Thorn*, the time being 2:28¼.

A meeting of merchants was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of Messrs. Beebe & Brother, for the purpose of responding to an appeal from the authorities of Quebec for aid to the sufferers by the recent fire. A Committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for that object.

A Veteran Union Legion of soldiers and sailors was organized in the Fourth Congressional District last evening, for the purpose of promoting the election of Gov. Fenton, and of Horace Greeley for Congress.

The second day's proceedings of the annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York, was held yesterday in this City. After the disposal of a large amount of important business, the Grand Division adjourned.

The motion made for alimony a few days ago in the divorce suit of Eleanor Fletcher Bishop *vs.* Nathaniel C. Bishop, was decided yesterday by Justice Barnard, of the Supreme Court. The application made by the plaintiff for money is denied.

The National Railroad Convention met again yesterday. A Committee was appointed to proceed to Washington and endeavor to get a revision of the rates paid for postal service. The Convention adjourned to May, 1867.

Mr. Thos. E. Stewart's nomination for Congress was indorsed by the Tammany and Mozart Hall Conventions last evening.

John V. Gridley was nominated by the Radical Republicans of the Eleventh Assembly District last evening.

Major Michael Doran has been nominated for Assembly by the soldiers of the First District.

The price of gold ruled 146⅞@147 through the forenoon of yesterday, but advanced to 148@147¾ after regular 'Change hours. Money was easy; Exchange on London higher; on funds steady. The Railways opened under depression, but left off active and generally firm.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday, closing in favor of buyers. Cotton was depressed and lower. Provisions were in moderate demand and unsettled. Groceries attracted more attention. The freight engagements consisted of Barley and Corn for British ports.

The Disabled Class in the South.—Our Georgia correspondent, who has in a very able manner given the Southern view of the Constitutional Amendment, and enforced the objection to it, that it disables certain of the rebel leaders, says in the letter we published yesterday that he knows most of the "prominent rebels" in Georgia, and has conversed with them about the Amendment, which they consider unjust and uncalled for. "But," he adds, "so far as they are individually affected by the Amendment, I have not heard one speak *who is not willing to consent to perpetual disfranchisement*, if by so doing he can assure the security and happiness of the people." Now, it seems from this that the "prominent rebels" of Georgia are willing, from patriotic motives, to submit to a great deal more than even the Constitutional Amendment imposes upon them, or the people of the North desire. The Amendment *disfranchises* nobody, either perpetually or temporarily, however prominent a rebel he may have been. It only disables a class of rebels from *holding office* under the National or State Governments, and even this disability may be removed by Congress. They retain the franchise, or the right of voting, and all such civil rights as belong to citizens anywhere. If, however, the statement of our correspondent be correct, as to the extent to which the "prominent rebels" are willing to go from patriotic motives, we should think that some at least of those who possess the highest influence (such as Mr. Stephens, of Georgia,) would break ground in behalf of a measure so moderate in its demands as the Amendment. It is but just, however, to give another remark of our correspondent, and we call attention to it as bearing especially upon a point that should be borne in mind by the people and their representatives in Congress during the coming Winter: "I believe positively that if to-morrow they (the disabled political leaders of the South) could be persuaded that by their consent to the third section the people could secure peace and freedom, they would earnestly urge them to do so. I know that many prominent men whom it affects would take this course, and I am persuaded that they all would agree to it."

New Political Questions.

We copy from the *Anti-Slavery Standard* of this week a brief article, which may command more attention by and by than it is likely to receive at the present moment.

One of the ultra extremists writes to Wendell Phillips touching a new danger which he snuffs in the breeze. He is satisfied that the Constitutional Amendment will be adopted by a portion at least of the Southern States, and that the Southern members will thereupon be admitted to their seats in Congress. This, he says, leaves the negroes of the South without the right of suffrage, and thus revives the whole programme upon which the extremists have carried on the contest. Under these circumstances he thinks part of the game may be saved by "trading" with the South for the negro vote. This is his plan. The clause in the Amendment which is most objectionable to the South is that which excludes a class of their people from office; yet this may be abrogated at any time with the assent of *two-thirds* of Congress. Now, he proposes, let Congress agree to abrogate that clause whenever the South will give the right of suffrage impartially to all her people.

The writer of this proposition says he has good reason to believe that such a proposition would find favor, as a basis of adjustment, with the people of the South, and especially in South Carolina. And he asks Mr. Phillips to accede to it.

This is significant of the drift of Radical sentiment in one direction. It shows that *negro suffrage*, and not any new basis of representation, nor any exclusion of rebels from office, is what the ultra men, as a body, are really seeking to secure. But the reply of Mr. Phillips is equally signifiant in another direction. He makes no strong objection to this proposition *per se*, but says he is opposed to recognizing the Southern States *as States* at all. He does not wish the South admitted to the Union, with a share of political power, under the Constitution. *He* aims at her permanent or indefinite exclusion.

We deem it not at all improbable that the Southern States may assent to, even if they do not themselves propose, the admission of colored men to the right of suffrage upon some terms of qualification, such, for example, as are now prescribed by the Constitution of the State of New-York. As we have more than once pointed out, all their interests will lead them in that direction. Whenever that shall happen we venture to predict that a party will be developed in New-England opposed to the readmission of the Southern States into the Union at all. There is already a very strong conviction within those six compact and ambitious little Commonwealths, that the Union can be better governed, and will be really more homogeneous and better adapted to *their* purposes, without the South than with it. It must not be forgotten that this sentiment asserted itself with a good deal of emphasis at the outbreak of the rebellion; but it was instantly overborne by the Union sentiment which burst forth with overwhelming force and carried everything before it.

After the Fall elections are over a good many questions of interest and importance will demand public discussion; and some of them, we are inclined to suspect, are foreshadowed in the brief article from the *Standard* to which we have referred.

Education for the South—The Government or the People?

The anniversary of the Freedmen's Union Commission in this City recalls attention to the true principle upon which the North may promote the interests of the freedmen. The Commission is a voluntary organization for furnishing educational facilities to the South, nominally without reference to race, but practically with special reference to the wants of the colored people. Thus far it has worked in conjunction with the Freedmen's Bureau, and we observe that Major-Gen. Howard, in his speech on Wednesday evening, promised the continued assistance of the Bureau to the work of the Commission.

The attempt to associate the two institutions seems to us pregnant with evil to both. Their nature and functions differ, and the one ought not to suffer from the antagonism excited by the other. The work of the Bureau is the work of the Government—to provide for the immediate physical necessities of a race thrown suddenly upon their own poor resources. It is a temporary work—one that should cease so soon as the industry of the South be reorganized on the free basis, and the interests of the freedmen be protected by local law. On the other hand, the Commission is the product of Northern philanthropy, depending for its means upon the subscriptions of the Northern people, and relying for its usefulness upon agencies that are in no way subject to governmental authority. It is a home missionary association, designed to carry the blessings of education to the neglected colored children of the South, and in no respect involving conflict with the prejudices or passions of the South. Its success is therefore to a large extent contingent upon the entire absence of politics and political influences from its management. There is danger to its permanence and prosperity when it becomes in any manner mixed up with the Freedmen's Bureau, which is regarded with jealousy and aversion by the white people of the South, and is deemed a mere "political machine" by a powerful minority in the North.

The Freedmen's Bureau cannot be maintained very long without engrafting upon the national government principles and duties which will always be a ground of partisan controversy. It is not expedient to prejudice the Freedmen's Union Commission by such an alliance. When the proper work of the Bureau shall be ended, the opportunities of the Commission will remain, and we should very much regret anything that might invest its plans with a partisan aspect. The National Government has rightfully no more to do with the education of the blacks in Georgia than with the education of the blacks of Sierra Leone. Whatever may be necessary to cover the shortcomings of State machinery in the matter of education must be the proceeds of the voluntary benevolence of the people; and as a means of developing and organizing this, the Commission has need of rare judgment as well as untiring energy.

The Rebel Pirates—England's Responsibility.

We showed yesterday that the venerable organ of the English Tories, the London *Morning Herald*, now favors the appointment of a Royal Commission on the neutrality laws, "with a view to future remedial legislation." For the future, as we have remarked, this may be eminently proper and useful. The neutrality laws of any country ought to be framed with reference to the comity and responsibility that should obtain among nations; and hence not only a Royal Commission to inquire into the defects of the British law, but an International Commission, would be desirable. To such a Commission the Government of the United States might advantageously be a party. The best modern work on international law is the production of an American, and, as a people, we have earned an honorable distinction as well by the faithful enforcement of comparatively rigid laws, as by a consistent and sustained endeavor to promote the interests of civilization, commerce and humanity in respect of the rights and duties of neutrals.

Neither a Royal Commission nor an International Commission, however, can be accepted by this country as in any degree a settlement of the outstanding account. It is satisfactory to know that what Lord John Russell merely talked about Earl Derby is preparing to do, and that as a consequence England's neutrality laws will probably be amended. It will be yet more satisfactory should an International Commission promote on an enlarged scale the practice of generosity and justice among the leading Powers of the world. But our claim for compensation on account of damages produced by the pirate vessels which England furnished to the rebels will remain unchanged. The prevention of wrong in the future cannot be accepted as an atonement for the perpetration of wrong in the past.

In what light, then, does Earl Derby's Cabinet view the claim of the United States? Lord Russell, we remember, met the representatives of Mr. Adams with a general denial of responsibility. Is the present government prepared to take its stand on the same ground?—for, if so, a Commission "with a view to future remedial legislation" will be of little avail as a means of adjusting difficulties between the countries. The London organ to whose announcement we have referred indicates with a good deal of circumstantiality the facts which establish the necessity of amending the law; and the statement seems to us to constitute a complete justification for the demand which Mr. Adams has been instructed to press. Here it is:

> "It must be confessed on every hand that our brethren across the Atlantic had some excuse for feeling sore at the losses they suffered during the recent war through evasions of our neutrality laws by persons acting in the interest of the Confederates. Whoever was to blame for it, the fact remains that, by a succession of *contretemps*, sundry ships, built in English naval yards, and fitted with guns, powder, and other warlike stores of British manufacture, managed to get to sea, and when there to inflict an untold amount of loss upon the Federal mercantile marine. There was no unwillingness on our part to put the law in force, but a great deal of clumsiness in endeavoring to do so. Now there was a hitch because Earl Russell's scruples were not satisfied, and again a delay of days because the health of Sir Robert Phillimore was impaired. The information was not sufficiently definite, or the manner of presenting it was somewhat informal, there were doubts, difficulties, and perplexities, which no one was ready to solve on the instant, and, meanwhile, the mischief was done, the *Alabama* got to sea, and her career as a captor and destroyer of every ship that carried "the star-spangled banner" at once commenced. After she had made her name famous, our law officers, if more vigilant, were not more successful. The ruling in the *Alexandra* case was questioned, but by a strange misunderstanding between the Lord Chief Baron and the Attorney-General the whole affair fell through, and the controverted dictum was never reviewed. The *Tuscarora* got clear off, and so did the *Tuscaloosa*, without even a chance of sending the officers and crew of either vessel to answer for their infraction of our law. The angry prosecution for fitting out the two steam rams ended in their amicable purchase. Mr. Rumble and Capt. Corbett were acquitted, after trials lasting some days, and costing we do not know how many thousands. So continually did seizures and arrests come to nothing, that when, in a solitary instance, a conviction was obtained, the proceedings were practically abandoned, and the defendants were released with a merely nominal punishment. In short, the law was felt to be a failure and a reproach, which could hardly be accurately construed, and which could never be made effective for its professed purpose in the days of steam as a motive power and Armstrong guns as offensive weapons. It was therefore high time to make a move toward remedying this state of things. That we anxiously endeavored to be impartial between the combatants we very well know; but in matters of such moment it does not do to trust entirely to rectitude of intention. Litigants defeated of substantial justice on a point of pleading seldom appreciate the beauty of the fine-spun subtleties by which their cause has been lost, and sufferers from successful evasions of our neutrality laws might be excused for their dissatisfaction at finding themselves as perpetually and destructively harried by *Merrimacks* and *Shenandoahs* as they could have been by *Minotaurs* and *Bellerophons*."

If Earl Derby and his colleagues accept their organ's version of the facts, and from the occasion of its appearance the fair presumption is that they do, a payment in full of our little bill for damages appears extremely probable. Look at the damaging admissions in the order of their occurrence. "A succession of *contretemps*" furnishes an explanation of one set of escapes. "Clumsiness in endeavoring" to enforce the law is relied upon to account for other cases in which impunity was enjoyed. "A hitch" because of a Minister's *finesse*, "a delay of days" because of sickness in the Admiralty Court, "a strange misunderstanding" between a judge and an attorney-general, "seizures and arrests that came to nothing," only "nominal punishment" where conviction did take place, the law "felt to be a failure and a reproach" even by those concerned in its administration—surely these are circumstances which fasten upon the Government of England full responsibility for the injuries on account of which the United States requires redress. The quirks and niceties of law, the tricks of Old Bailey pleaders, the caprices of judges, the prejudices or partiality of jurors, may be well enough in strictly domestic affairs. They are incidents to which the working of law is always more or less exposed. But as between one government and another—as between countries having varied, intimate and professedly friendly relations—they afford no extenuation whatever for the occurrences which form the foundation of our claim. No nation can afford to compromise its dignity and provoke retaliation by availing itself of the technicalities of law to evade accountability. If the law itself were defective, England's rulers had time enough to amend it during the period over which the putting out of pirates extended. If the ends of the law were frustrated by negligence, error, or accident, it was the duty of the Government of the day to assume the consequences and to act on the principles of justice toward this country. Nations are not pettifoggers that they may dodge their duties and baffle equity with impunity.

We are inclined to accept the statement of the *Morning Herald* as a preliminary to a distinct acknowledgment of responsibility by the Derby Cabinet. We shall be glad if this anticipation be verified, for it will ensure the removal of a prolific source of ill-feeling, and will facilitate a complete revision of the neutrality laws in the interest of all nations. The present Government of England, moreover, is free to act upon the subject, and may possibly derive party capital from it. Even Tory ministers may afford to practice justice toward the United States, since the debt to be paid was incurred by their Whig predecessors.

Our Diplomacy in Mexico—The French Claims.

We have already expressed our disbelief in some of the details of the Washington dispatches purporting to set forth the policy which the Administration proposes to adopt in regard to Mexico. The country can rest assured that there will be no precipitancy in the matter, and that nothing adverse to its traditional policy, its pacific relations, or its financial interests will be attempted to be imposed or forced upon it. Secretary Seward's management of our foreign affairs, and especially of this intricate Mexican business, has been sufficiently discreet and careful to shield him from imputations of haste; while in his diplomatic dispatches he has put himself so often upon record in favor of a policy strictly *American* in its intrinsic character and eminently pacific in its bearings upon other Powers, that there is no danger of his reversing his course at this time, when events are justifying it so completely in all its parts. We feel quite certain that when the Mexican policy which the Administration is now developing shall be consummated and announced to the country in its proper shape, it will be found to be of such a nature as to command an intelligent public assent. It will be seen, moreover, we suspect, that it was a *necessary* policy; in other words, that it followed the only course *possible* for this country to follow, under the circumstances that obtain in Mexico, and the relations that exist between Mexico and France and the United States.

The reiterated asseveration that, as a part of the programme, the Administration proposes to assume the payment of the French claims against Mexico, in return for certain territorial compensations in Lower California and Sonora, has thrown some of our cotemporaries, and especially the *Evening Post*, into a great rage. We think it would have been well for them to have bottled up their wrath, and to have delayed their denunciations of the Administration for its course in the matter till something was known of the facts. It was assumed, in the first place, that we were to undertake to pay the entire expenses of the French expedition, including the cost of the French troops and Bazaine's wages, the cost of the civil Administration and Maximilian's salary—all of which were put down at *plus* two hundred millions of dollars. But suppose that, instead of all this, we were only to guarantee the payment by Mexico of the original *Trent* claims for which the intervention was ostensibly undertaken, and the justice of which was avouched by the participation of England and Spain in their enforcement—all of which amount to less than three millions of dollars? And then, again, suppose that we have agreed to pay nothing, and to guarantee nothing whatever to France, in the whole business?

Furthermore, has the *Post* taken the trouble to think how it was possible for our Government to enter into negotiations with *France* to cede *Mexican* territory to us in compensation for our payment of French claims—whether they amount to two hundred millions or two millions of dollars? Our Government has never in any way recognized French right or French jurisdiction or authority in Mexico—has never recognized Napoleon's right even to intervene in Mexico, much less his power to dispose of Mexican territory at his pleasure. Our Government has always, during the entire period of Maximilian's empire, recognized the Republican Government and the Republican representative of Mexico, and has carried on all necessary or possible negotiations with the Republican authorities. Is it likely that at *this hour* it will recognize Napoleon's supreme authority over Mexican soil and Mexico's destiny? Or is it likely that at this time, when Republican government is in fair way of being re-established over all Mexico, our authorities will deny its existence, which they have recognized through long years of misfortune and disaster? But suppose that, instead of our accepting a portion of Mexico from France as a compensation for our paying French claims, we enter into negotiations with the *Mexican* Republican Government to guarantee certain limited debts which that government itself acknowledges to be due, and that in return for this guarantee we receive from the *Mexican* Government a proper territorial compensation—would there not be a difference? And suppose that this latter action was to be approved and ratified by the Congress of the United States and the Congress of the Mexican States, what would there be about it illegitimate, or illegal, or opposed to our traditional policy, or adverse to our financial interest, or unfortunate either for the people of this country or the people of Mexico?

It is surely not impossible to suppose our policy to have some such shape as this, or to suppose it to have quite a different shape, but equally unobjectionable. It is certainly not impossible to suppose the Administration to have a Mexican policy that involves neither recognition of the French usurpation, insult to Mexico nor injury to ourselves. And until we know that it involves one or other of these things, it were well to cease railing at it for conniving at them all.

The Official Pursuit of "Bread and Butter."

We do not imagine that the outcry which is being raised in certain quarters against the so-called "Bread-and-Butter" party is likely to diminish the anxious pursuit of office which distinguishes so vast a number of more or less able-bodied American citizens. A great deal of the outcry, in fact, comes from those who are actually in *possession* of office, and who only resort to this *ruse* as a means of keeping the places which they are afraid others may obtain. They seem to have a fancy that they will be able to make the positions which are so very sweet to themselves so very odious to others, that they will secure their enjoyment indefinitely and undisturbed. It is a fact well known in this City that the noisiest and most persistent assailant of "bread-and-butter" politicians among us has been for years past among the most persistent applicants to the Departments at Washington for offices of all sorts and sizes for his friends and supporters. He subserves two ends by the course he pursues. He serves a special circle in a way that is sure to secure their gratitude and its results; and at the same time receives from at least a considerable portion of the unsophisticated public the credit of having taken an exceedingly independent and disinterested course in regard to political affairs. This is by no means the only instance of this kind in the country, as everybody knows who knows anything about office-hunting in Washington, and the recent course of prominent Radical politicians in various States of the Union.

We could wish, however, that the assaults of the office-holders and their allies upon the seekers after official "bread and butter" might have some effect upon the great crowd who are perpetually in pursuit of place. Office-hunting has become an "institution" of the country—one of its chronic evils. It is as eagerly pursued, and apparently by as many persons, in times of general prosperity and abundant employment, as in seasons of dullness and stagnation. No amount of writing against it by editors, or preaching against it by parsons, seems to diminish its strength or limit its growth. The fact that the compensations of public office are, in most cases, less than are obtained in other positions of equal labor and responsibility by those capable of filling them, is not considered a drawback to the desirableness of the former. It remains, as it has been for forty years, that for every place there are a hundred eager applicants—many of them ready to resort to any means, however contemptible or discreditable, to secure the object of their ambition. The demoralizing influence of this state of things is felt far and wide, socially as well as politically, while neither the interests of the public service, nor any other legitimate interests, are in any way subserved by it.

It is not infrequently urged that the evil might be in some measure lessened by giving a character of greater *permanence* to that vast majority of the public offices whose duties are of a non-political character, and thus, by making changes rare, diminish greatly the number of chances that constantly exist under the present system, and consequently diminish the number of those who are always on the alert for these chances. We believe there is great value in this idea, and we should like if a law could be framed that would give practical force to it, while, at the same time, securing non-partisan action in the administration of subordinate officials themselves. Things are especially favorable for the inauguration of some such measure at the present time. The action of the President in regard to offices and office-holders shows, moreover, that he practically favors it. For it is a fact that, notwithstanding the outcry about "wholesale removals from office," and the assaults upon those who support the Administration as being mere worshippers of "Bread-and-Butter," President Johnson has made exceedingly small number of changes in office throughout the country since he came into power, as compared with the extent of his jurisdiction in the matter, or as compared with the course of previous Administrations. He has, of course, filled vacancies in cases of resignation, such as those of Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Potter and others, or removals have been made of office-holders who have been wickedly conspicuous in personal denunciation of the President and the public authorities. But we repeat—and the statement can easily be verified for this locality by our City readers—that out of the great body of office-holders of all grades, the removals by President Johnson have not reached a tithe of those appointed under President Lincoln. We know that this statement will surprise those who learn all their news from Radical sources, but it is none the less capable of demonstration. There are innumerable office-holders now in place at the will of the President—and some of them in very high place—whose political views are well enough known to be adverse to the policy of the President, and to the practical application of those measures which he considers essential to the political well-being of the country. The President's forbearance, as a rule, on these matters, has been very remarkable, and upon broad principles greatly to his credit.

At Their Old Work.—The Northern Democrats, in urging the South to reject and spurn the Constitutional Amendment, are, under the guise of friendship, doing the same sort of harm to the Southern people that they have so often done in times past. Everybody knows how these same Northern Democratic leaders encouraged the South in its violent Pro-slavery policy ten years ago, encouraged it in the course that precipitated rebellion six years ago, and again in persevering in treason three years ago. And everybody knows how terribly the South suffered in each instance from following the course which the Northern Democratic leaders advised. We should think that even these pachydermatous leaders themselves would begin to feel some compunctions in the premises, and desist from their foolish course, so often condemned by the Northern people, so disastrous to the Southern people, and so damaging to themselves. But it seems that for them, in this case, misfortune teaches no lesson, suffering no wisdom. There are political advantages which they are mad enough to think that even yet they will gain, and they will persist in pursuing them, though general ruin be the result. If the Southern people will now spurn the advice which the Northern Democratic leaders give them in regard to the Amendment, and adopt the course which is dictated at once by expediency and necessity, they will not only improve their own political fortunes, but will put the last nail in the coffin of a party which ought to have been buried seven years ago.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.—We are favored with so great a variety of judicial and other opinions respecting the trial of Jefferson Davis, that it is exceedingly difficult to believe that it is seriously intended to try him at all. We have the report to-day from Fortress Monroe, that another term of the Circuit Court will be allowed to pass without any attempt to get a judicial verdict in the case. The technical difficulties which are said to stand in the way, are incomprehensible by laymen of high intelligence. And we doubt if they are much better comprehended by men of professional repute. The point of most concern is, that delay makes the situation no better. No one pretends to say that the alleged legal impediments in the way of a trial will disappear by waiting for twelve months, or twenty-four months. All that the judicial and other functionaries care to contend for is the impossibility of going on with the trial *now*. The people are beginning to view this sort of thing as simply so much trifling. If there is no court to try Davis, on what pretence is he kept a prisoner?

The Atlantic Telegraph Company—A Reduction of Charges.—The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have taken a sensible step, in reducing their charges fifty per cent. below the rates heretofore imposed. They have two lines, supposed to be in thorough working order. They are not, of late, so far as we can gather, overcrowded with customers. They have had far less support from the Press than they would have had if their tariff had been reasonable from the beginning. That mistake, however, will soon be forgotten, if they only now give honest and prompt service for fair pay.

THE ISSUE AS IT IS.

The Failure of The Southern Leaders to Understand the Situation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not to be disguised that the situation of the country requires the energies of the best men to extricate it from its perils. Eighteen months have now elapsed since the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department of rebel forces, the war was then ended, so far as armed hostility to the Government was concerned. But the war of ideas has not yet ceased. The country required guarantees for future peace. These the President demanded in the shape of oaths of amnesty, giving conditional pardons, Constitutional amendments, declaring an end to slavery, ordinances repudiating the rebel debt, and legislative acts ratifying the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, making the destruction of negro slavery organic. The conquered rebels reluctantly, and in some cases with bad taste, accepted these conditions. They would then have accepted any terms to have secured the pardon of those who had incurred the penalties of violated law. The country accepted these terms of the President as wise in themselves, and, in the opinion of many, they were sufficient. But the Southern leaders furnished potent reasons for the general feeling of insecurity. The very men who had advocated the secession heresy and inaugurated the rebellion; who had been foremost in the war and the government of the rebel States, and the "Confederacy" of their creation, thrust themselves forward for all prominent positions; they soon filled the whole magistracy of the South with men of this class; they resumed the discussion of "States Rights," "State Sovereignty" and all the irritating issues which had resulted so fatally to their followers; the whole legislation was generally unfriendly to the adherents of the Union cause and hostile to the freedmen, who were in no wise responsible for the results of the war. Even now it seems impossible for the destructive secession element to comprehend that freedom to the negro means just what it means when applied to any other man; the right to work or to play, to travel or stay at home, always being responsible for violations of law. The crude ideas upon this subject have been one of the greatest sources of irritation. But they are as nothing compared to the prevailing assumptions, that the rebellion was right, and the successful efforts to crush it wrong and cruel; that no one legally offended by resisting the United States authorities; and that those who battled for the rebel flag are alone worthy of the rewards due to Southern patriotism. These are, doubtless, the general teachings of the Southern elections, legislation, speeches and journalism. But they are ideas at war with the Northern notions of patriotism, and offensively at war with every Union soldier's notions of duty. And no party in the North which recognizes the justice of these Southern pretensions, or undertakes to defend or justify the legitimate consequences of such teachings, can ever succeed before the people. We are compelled to condemn the heresies which led to the rebellion as dangerous in themselves, and the destructive aggressions of these fallacies as criminal in the extreme. And until the Southern people learn to renounce their errors and to start upon ideas more consistent with law and order, all disagreements about remedies must result in the triumph of those who were all the time for the Union and for the war as the only means of its preservation. When the President insisted upon the restoration of the Southern States, it was under the firm belief that the submission was in good faith and complete. Congress believed differently and demanded further guarantees. It must now be apparent to every thinking mind that the American people will never lower these demands; that all the original free and several of the slave States will ratify the proposed amendments, and that contumacy on the part of the South will only involve them in fresh troubles. And yet it is apparent that the same impracticable men are controlling public opinion there; and that the majority of the people are following the blind guides, who before plunged them into the bottomless pit. It seems doubtful if even great popular majorities can awaken these misguided men to the danger of their situation.

PROGRESS.

The Late James R. Molony of California.

In an editorial article a day or two since we referred by way of illustration to the case of James R. Molony, who was sent away from San Francisco in 1856 by the Vigilance Committee, and who afterward sued some of those engaged in that expulsion in the Courts of this City. Our reference to the matter was calculated to give the impression that he was a person of bad character and conduct, and that this was the reason of his expulsion. It will be seen by the following communication, which comes to us from respectable and reliable authority, that this impression would be erroneous. He was expelled because he opposed the action of the Vigilance Committee—as did many others—in a perfectly legal and proper manner. No other offence was ever alleged against him.

In justice to his memory, and to the surviving members of his family, we cheerfully give place to the following:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct sundry mistakes in your article of the 24th as to the character of the late James R. Molony, and the reason for his expulsion, in 1856, from California by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco.

He was born in 1824 and died at the Metropolitan Hotel in this City, Aug. 19, 1861, and is buried at Belvidere, Ill., where many of his relatives still reside, and among them, Hon. R. S. MOLONY, formerly Member of Congress from the Chicago District. He came to this city in 1844, and commenced business with A. E. TILTON in Water-street in 1846, under the firm, "JAMES R. MOLONY & Co," and so continued until December, 1849, when the firm dissolved and Mr. MOLONY went to California. He was forced from California in 1856. While in the hands of the Vigilance Committee, he lost all his property, and when he arrived here was very poor. His old partner, Mr. A. E. TILTON, at once renewed business connections with him in one branch of his business, in New-York, under the firm, M. S. & W. P. MOLONY, Nos. 25 and 27 Cedar-street, which continued to the time of his death.

During the troubles in San Francisco in 1856, Gov. BIGLER gave MOLONY an order on Gen. WOOL for United States arms, and they were put on board the schooner *Julia*, which sailed from Benicia under direction of MOLONY. The schooner was boarded at 3 o'clock A. M. by the Vigilance Committee, the arms were taken, and MOLONY and crew were sent ashore. In the afternoon of the same day Mr. HOPKINS, an officer of the Vigilance Committee, attempted to arrest MOLONY, but was prevented by Mr. DAVID TERRY, then Judge of the United States Court, who struck HOPKINS down (as was supposed fatally.) MOLONY and TERRY retreated before a mob of 4,000 persons to the Armory, and after a long resistance a capitulation was agreed upon. MOLONY and TERRY passed from the Armory, (with a line of 2,000 soldiers drawn up on each side of the street,) and both entered the prison of Vigilance Buildings, and were placed in irons. MOLONY was sentenced to leave California, never to return under penalty of death; TERRY, to be hung if HOPKINS died of the wounds inflicted by TERRY. MOLONY was furnished with a state-room in cabin passage, and while the steamer was lying at the wharf his many warm and influential friends were permitted to visit him, and did then and there enter their protest against the outrage.

In twelve months after MOLONY was banished from California he returned to that State, and was warmly received by the first men of the State then prominent in the Democratic Party in California; and at the dinner given on the occasion he was presented with a valuable gold watch, with the names of the donors engraved upon the inside of the case—which is now in the hands of his brother, WILLIAM P. MOLONY, of New-Orleans; also, a very valuable diamond breastpin, now in possession of his brother M. S. MOLONY, of this City.

The suit referred to was commenced against COLEMAN, DOWS and MYRES F. TRUETT, members of the Vigilance Committee, and was prosecuted through FRANCIS B. CUTTING and GEORGE W. BOWMAN, for $100,000 damages. The defence was conducted by CHARLES O'CONOR. Judge DAILY presided, and these three parties—COLEMAN, DOWS and TRUETT—were each held for his appearance in the sum of $100,000. Judge DAILY dismissed the case for want of jurisdiction, under the laws of the State of New-York; but neither then nor at any other time was there any imputation upon the character of Mr. MOLONY.

By publishing this you will do an act of justice to the memory of a worthy man, and oblige his many friends.

Yours &c. ——.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI.—Mme. RISTORI appears to-night for the last time as *Elisabeth* in the effective and well-written drama of that name. Our readers are aware that we regard it as her best impersonation. To-morrow Mme. RISTORI gives her farewell *matinée*, when she will again resume the role of *Lady Macbeth*. On Monday the company appear in Boston, where the prospects are encouraging. After a fortnight's sojourn in the tramontane city, RISTORI will return to New-York and give another season of six nights, prior to departing for Philadelphia and the West.

THALIA THEATRE.—Mr. OSCAR GUTTMANN will make his first appearance here to-night, in "Personal-Akten" and "Der Eifersuchtige in der Küche." He is said to excel in both pieces. Mr. GUTTMANN is now associated with Mr. HARTUNG in the direction of the establishment.

MUSICAL.—Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' Symphony *soirées* have commenced this year far in advance of the Philharmonic Society, and have won a start before the musical season is well in the saddle. The first *soirée* was given at Irving Hall on Saturday evening, and attracted much attention. The subscription, we are glad to hear, shows a marked improvement over that of last season. Any indication that these valuable entertainments are increasing in public favor must be gratifying to all true lovers of music, and this is surely one of the plainest of indications. The programme opened with a new vorspiel or introduction by the unimitigable WAGNER. It is to a comic drama called "Die Meistersinger von Nurenberg." Such a subject would suggest to most minds a light and melodious treatment of themes, but WAGNER plunges into it hammer and tongs, and sweats and pants and roars as lustily as ever. The opening part has evidently been written with the mild purpose of being insane. There is method in the madness, but not sufficient to lead to anything startling. On the contrary it conducts us at once to everything that is tame and disagreeable. It is one of Mr. WAGNER's vanities to make music for the eye. The score of this part is regular in appearance, but to the ear it is a succession of diabolical dissonances—a sort of Stygian marsh of chords where everything that follows must perforce be more or less Elysian. And indeed the elaboration of the last part, where three subjects are wrought together with skill, is interesting and eminently effective. There is too much of it, however, and it is impossible to disguise the fact from one's self that WAGNER has again ransacked the ancient and respectable empire of dullness for much of his material. His coloring is as gorgeous as the war-paint of a wild Indian, and it is laid on much in the same way. In happy contrast to this remarkable production—and in many technical respects which it were folly to discuss it is remarkable—was BEETHOVEN's superb concerto in G opus 58—a work where inspiration takes the place of labor, and genius gives talent the cold shoulder. The piano part was played with exquisite feeling and clearness by Mr. WILLIAM MASON, and with exactly that quality of tone which it requires. We have no recollection of ever having heard this fine classic player to greater advantage. A new cadenza was written by Mr. MASON for the second part. Its only fault was the unusual one of being too short. Mr. MASON confines himself to BEETHOVEN's modulations, and uses them with candor and fairness as the themes of the cadenza. There are freshness and originality in the plan. MOSCHELES who steeped himself in BEETHOVEN until he was almost tanned, and who has stopped up every crevice with a cadenza, used to take the themes themselves. That also was a good way, but we prefer Mr. MASON's. It is larger and more conscientious, and does not exhibit the vanity of the player. In the second part we had SCHUBERT's Symphony in C, a work of pure music, so melodious that children cry for it; so ample that, even with the "repeats" omitted, it fills up one-half of an evening's entertainment. SCHUBERT is always acceptable. He has rarely been heard to better advantage than on this occasion. Mr. THOMAS' orchestra is somewhat larger than of yore. It numbers 70 of the best players in the country, the majority of whom have been under Mr. THOMAS' *bâton* for a considerable period. One of the latest improvements introduced by Mr. THOMAS in the stringed department is the marking of the up and down bowing of the players. Musicians know the value of precision in this respect. The public notices that every one bows in the same way. Both are content. Mr. THOMAS conducted with his usual clearness and ease. The vocal department did not impress us as being equal to the occasion. Miss HENNE possesses executive skill and musical intelligence, but her voice is deficient in quality, and her method too close for a large and crowded room. The second symphony-soirée will take place at STEINWAY's new Music Hall on Saturday evening, Nov. 24. The programme is the finest ever presented in New-York. The leading instrumental work is BEETHOVEN's ninth symphony *complete*. We emphasize the last word because heretofore it has been the custom to play the choral symphony without a chorus. Mr. THOMAS will be assisted in it interpretation by two hundred members of the Mendelssohn Union. In addition to the last great symphonic work of the world—for so the ninth symphony may be called—Mr. THOMAS also gives us the first great symphonic work of its day—the "Jupiter" symphony of MOZART.

Signor SEVERINI, a young tenor from Paris, and a pupil of the celebrated teacher PANOFKA, will give his first American concert at Irving Hall, on Saturday evening next, Oct. 26, assisted by Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN, Signor CENTEMERI, Mr. A. H. PEASE and Mr. G. W. COLBY, (conductor.) Report speaks highly of Signor SEVERINI's abilities.

The artists and chorus composing the company of Messrs. JUIGNET and DREWET's French Opera troupe assisted yesterday at the French Catholic Church, Twenty-third-street, in celebrating a solemn mass for the repose of the souls of those unfortunate musical artists who perished in the ill-fated steamer *Evening Star*. CHERUBINI's "Requiem" was performed. *Soli* by Mlle. BONCONSEGLIO, Mad. DE LUSSAN, Mlle. CAMILLA URSO and Messrs. ARMAND, SCRIBOT and WILHELM.

Among the *débutantes* who are likely to appear during the season is Miss SOPHIE GROSCHEL, a young pianist of extraordinary powers.

In every direction we hear of young ladies winning honors in the musical profession. Mlle. CAMILLA URSO is somewhat out of the beaten path, inasmuch as she has selected the violin as her medium of musical expression. But how perfectly and sentiently it responds to her wishes! The lady made her *rentrée* before a very large audience at Irving Hall on Sunday last—the occasion being the eighth of Mr. HARRISON's delightful series of entertainments. Mlle. URSO has but just returned from Europe, where she surprised the most critical audiences. In America the lady is well known, but we notice a marked improvement in her playing, and have no hesitation now in placing her among the foremost of living violinists. Her success was complete, winning not merely the plaudits of a miscellaneous audience, but the heartiest approval of a very strong delegation of the profession. These Sunday concerts are in every way admirable. At the one to which we are referring, Miss KATE MCDONALD was the soprano. Last season we had occasion to speak of this young and interesting lady. Her voice is singularly soft, pure and gracious, and she manages it with exquisite sensibility. There is no better concert singer now before the public. Mr. J. POLLACK, a German singer, and pupil of the famous STOCKHAUSEN, sang a couple of pieces with true feeling and expression. He has a fine voice, which may easily be brightened by greater animation of style. The orchestra, as heretofore, was under the direction of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS; and being his own picked men, they played superbly. The ninth concert is on Sunday next. Mrs. ANNA PAYNE and Mr. J. N. PATTISON are the soloists.

A grand concert will be given at the North Presbyterian Church, corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-first-street, on Tuesday evening next, under the direction of Dr. WM. BERGE, and with the coöperation of the New-York Mendelssohn Union. The programme is miscellaneous and interesting. It will be interpreted by Mme. Clara M. Brinkerhoff, Miss Simms, Miss Theresa Warneke, Miss Agnes Walker, Miss Mayer, Mrs. Holbrook, Miss Mary Warneke (harpist,) Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. George B. Eddy, Mr. C. J. A. Warneke, Mr. L. J. Lewis and a chorus of fifty singers from the Mendelssohn Union.

The first performance of the Cecilian choir, to which we have recently made reference, will take place at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, November the 20th, under the direction of Dr. CUTLER. There has never been a choir equal to it in his country. It comprises sixty boy voices and forty voices of males—all thoroughly trained and carefully selected. HANDEL's superb oratorio of "Samson" will be rendered—a work which has been in daily rehearsal since last September.

Mr. JEROME HOPKINS gave his first apres-midi, or afternoon concert yesterday at Irving Hall. The day was cold and unfriendly, and the attendance, in consequence, was not so large as usual.

The Bateman troupe will return to the City to-morrow. They have been playing during the week at Philadelphia. Mr. BATEMAN will open STEINWAY's new Music Hall, on Wednesday next, the 31st inst. The arrangements for the occasion are on the largest scale. It is intended, indeed, to give a long series of concerts, and Mr. BATEMAN has provided himself accordingly. The troupe consists of Mme. PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor FERRANTI, Signor FORTUNA, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. CARL ROSA and Mr. J. L. HATTON. In addition to these admirable artists Mr. BATEMAN has secured the services of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and his superb orchestra. The programme, therefore, will be varied and admirably contrasted both in the vocal and instrumental departments.

STEINWAY's new Music Hall was partially lighted last night in the presence of a few visitors. The building may now be considered as finished—such work as yet remains to be done being of a kind that can easily be executed between now and the end of the week. It will interest our readers to know a few particulars of the edifice. The entrance is through the handsome portico of the marble store Nos. 71 and 73 East Foureenth-street; the hall itself is in the rear, extending through to Fifteenth-street, where it has a frontage of 100 feet. The entire ground floor is devoted to the piano warerooms of Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS, and are, of course, large and suitable. On the right of the main entrance there are separate stairways, leading to the first and second balconies, each being independent of the other. The vestibule is 42 feet high, and well lighted and ventilated. Through the vestibule, which extends from the floor to the roof, two grand entrances conduct to the main floor of the hall, the dimensions of which are 123 feet deep, and 75 feet wide. The height of the hall from floor to ceiling is 42 feet. The whole building is constructed in the most substantial manner—the foundations being on a solid bed of rock. The basement walls are of granite, three feet in thickness; the upper walls (brick) two feet eight inches, with heavy external supporting buttresses, the whole being laid in solid cement. In addition to the strength of the exterior walls, the main floor is supported by two walls beneath it extending to the basement, and destroying excessive vibration and elasticity. The platform or stage is at the Fifteenth-street end, and extends the entire width of the hall. Connected with it is an additional building, intended for artists' dressing-rooms. The upper story is at present devoted to the bellows, wind chests, and the heavy work of the organ which temporarily occupies the northwestern corner of the Hall. The new organ when finished will fill up the entire space between the walls. The present organ was purchased from St. Thomas' Church. It had originally thirty-two stops, but it has been thoroughly overhauled, and several additions have been made to it. These are six pedal stops, and one open diapason in the great organ. In the pedal register there is a trombone stop of sixteen feet, with a separate wind-chest. The seating capacity of the hall is 2,500. Spring-bottomed arm-chairs are used throughout. The aisles and lobbies are so spacious that five hundred additional persons may be accommodated in them if necessary. The means of ingress and egress are good, the doors on both Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets opening outward, and enabling the hall to be cleared in a few minutes. No attempt at internal decoration can be made until next Summer, when the roof and walls will be frescoed in the highest style of art. Meanwhile the walls are hard finished with a pearl tint, the ceiling being pure white. The steam-heating apparatus is supplied from a generator placed in another building, thereby avoiding the possibility of an accident. The lighting is mainly from the roof, and by means of two patent sun lights manufactured by DEFRIES & SONS, of London. They are not only very elegant and brilliant in appearance, but they serve the useful purpose of thoroughly ventilating the room. We shall await a better opportunity for speaking of the acoustical merits of the building. Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS seem to have taken every precaution to secure the best results, and we have no doubt that they will be rewarded with success.

Fine Arts.

A beautiful landscape, by W. P. R. DANA, is on exhibition and for sale at SNEDICOR's gallery, Broadway, near Ninth-street. It is a view of the Coast of Normandy, and whoever has sojourned in that region will recognize its truth to nature and local authenticity. But it is on the ground of its artistic force, finish and beauty that we commend it to the special attention of lovers of landscape; the exquisite tone of the picture, its rich and mellow color, the excellence of its general aspect, and the truthfulness of its details, make it a charming contrast to the crude and mechanical style so often seen in this sphere of art among us. It is the work of a genuine, disciplined and accomplished artist.

MINNESOTA MINING COMPANIES.—We are informed by the New-York agents of the "Minnesota Gold Mining Companies" of that State that certain statements published in a letter from one of the TIMES correspondents at Superior City, dated Sept. 10, concerning the mining interests of that region, are incorrect. They state, on the authority of the officers of the Company, that assays of ore "have frequently exceeded $100 per ton," and that "in special cases more than $1,000 per ton has been realized"—whereas our correspondent stated that $29 was "the highest assay made by any person." They also state that a good Winter road has been constructed from Superior City to Lake Superior, over which supplies are transported at $50 per ton, and that in a little time a good Summer road will be opened. By the Upper Mississippi route they have water communication, with only four portages, the aggregate length of the four being eight miles. They also state that, to the best of their knowledge, but *eight* Companies have been organized, instead of sixteen.

The gentlemen referred to have also sent us sundry certificates from geologists who have examined the mines in question, testifying to the accuracy of the statements made and also to the substantial character and value of the investments made in these mines. While they would not encourage false expectations in regard to the Vermillion region, they say they "are fully convinced that the region is pierced with many true fissure veins, and that the indications thus far are favorable and encouraging."

We publish these facts in correction of the statements of our correspondent.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 25.

THE MINISTER TO MEXICO.

Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, Minister to Mexico, is still here, and as soon as the Government is ready he will depart. He has his instructions, but there are supplementary details which are not yet complete. Col. CAMPBELL appreciates the urgency of the case, and responds promptly to the demands of official duty.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN ON MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The editor of the *Republican*, of this city, who has been absent in Philadelphia for the past few days, arrived here last evening, and announced in his issue of this morning that the late dispatches relative to Mexican affairs were unofficial, unauthorized, and untrue. I will state here that the entire news telegraphed to the TIMES on Tuesday night was strictly true, and its publication was authorized. And I will also state that the editor of the *Republican* speaks upon such matters no more authoritatively than other Washington editors and correspondents. I make this statement that the public may not be deceived by the *Republican's* contradiction, which was uncalled for and untrue.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. SHERMAN arrived in this city this evening and is the guest of Gen. GRANT. This evening Gen. GRANT, Gen. SHERMAN, Señor ROMERO, Mexican Minister, and Paymaster-Gen. BRICE formed a party in a private box at the National Theatre. Considerable significance was attached to the composition of the party. Gen. SHERMAN's arrival is in consequence of the request sent some days since by the President, with reference to the prospective change in the War Department, and is confirmatory of my previous dispatches on that subject.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President to-day had interviews with the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Navy and Attorney-General, upon business of an official nature. Audience was also given to Representative LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, and Delegate GOODWIN, of Arizona Territory. Beside these, there were at the White House—Hon. J. S. BLACK, of Pennsylvania; Judge RICE, of Maine; Gen. DICK TAYLOR, of Louisiana; and Judge GILMORE, of Indiana.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND SECRETARY SEWARD.

The Washington correspondent of the New-York *Tribune* must have been misinformed with regard to the position and business relations of the Washington reporter for the Associated Press, for it is not believed that he deliberately uttered an untruth, when he says in to-day's *Tribune* that "Secretary SEWARD refuses to give reporters here any items of news unless they promise to print it in his precise language." None but the Associated Press reporter will accede to these terms. Hence when any item connected with his department appears in print and he does not like it, no matter if it be true or otherwise, he orders the Associated Press reporter to contradict it. The Washington reporter of the Associated Press has no knowledge whatever of such usages, nor is he subject to the orders of any public officer.

PERSONAL.

The number of visitors at the President's to-day was as large as usual, among them ex-rebel Gen. DICK TAYLOR and many ladies. Gov. SWANN also arrived in the city this afternoon. He will proceed with the investigation of the charges against the Baltimore Police Commissioners at Annapolis to-morrow.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COMMANDER J. C. CHAPLIN, OF THE STEAMER MONOCACY.

The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches from Commander CARTER, commanding the United States steamer *Monocacy*, announcing the arrival of that vessel at Bridgewater, Barbadoes, on the 24th ultimo. The *Monocacy* put into Barbadoes on account of the illness and subsequent death, on the 23d ult., of Lieut.-Commander J. C. CHAPLIN, the executive officer of the vessel. Commander CARTER pays a tribute to the character of the deceased, "whose record," he says, "for daring and cool courage in the performance of his duty is not surpassed by that of any other officer in the service."

ACTIVE SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS IN FLORIDA.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received from the Land Office at Tallahasse, Fla., returns showing great activity in the disposal of public lands in the State for actual settlement. In the months of August and September 11,564 acres, in 80 and 40 acre tracts, were taken up by settlers under the Homestead Act of June 21, 1866, which law applies exclusively to the disposal of public lands in the Southern States.

THE EX-REBEL SECRETARY TRENHOLM PARDONED.

The President has ordered a pardon to issue to GEORGE A. TRENHOLM, ex-rebel Secretary of the Treasury, and senior member of the well known firm of TRENHOLM, FRAZIER & Co., of Charleston, S. C. and Liverpool, England.

MARINE DISASTER.

JAMES LAUMAN, in a dispatch dated United States flag-ship *Tacony*, Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 24, reports that the boats of the *Tacony* and *Yantic* rescued from drowning four men, constituting the crew of the sloop *Farewell*, of Hampton, Va., which had capsized near the *Tacony*, and towed the sloop to the beach.

PARDONED.

The President has ordered the pardon of JOHNSON WINN, convicted in November, 1864, before the United States District Court for the Northern District of New-York, of passing counterfeit United States fractional currency, and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years and six months.

APPOINTMENTS.

Appointments of Internal Revenue officers were made to-day as follows: WM. DOUGLASS, Assessor for the Eighth District of New-Jersey; SEYMOUR BROWNELL, Collector for the Fifth District of Michigan.

REMOVAL OF THE MEDICAL MUSEUM.

The United States Medical Museum, now in Corcoran Building, is being removed to Ford's Theatre, where the specimens are to be arranged.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Further Postponement of His Trial—Legal Difficulties in the way of Holding the Court at Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The recent correspondence between President JOHNSON and Attorney-General STANBERY, relative to further action on the part of the Executive to bring JEFFERSON DAVIS to trial, has served to very materially enlighten the public upon the exact state of affairs.

For the present, at least, and perhaps for months to come, the case of Mr. DAVIS will occupy just the same position that it now does, and another term of the United States Circuit Court will be suffered to go by without any action to try the prisoner being taken by the judicial authorities.

The legal difficulties in the way of holding the Court at Richmond, in consequence of the adjournment from Norfolk in June last, are a serious detriment to its proceedings, and it is hardly doubted now that the Court will not assemble next month in Richmond, as was before generally supposed.

This, of course, involves a further postponement of a civil trial of Mr. DAVIS under the indictment for treason presented against him at the late term of the Circuit Court, and in all probability he will be kept in confinement the entire Winter—that is to say, until the Spring term of the Court.

In December, when the Supreme Court of the United States meets, Chief-Justice CHASE will be too busy to devote his time or attention to the case of Mr. DAVIS, having other legal matters to look into, and the advocates of a speedy trial of Mr. DAVIS, both in the North and in the South, have nothing to hope for, looking to this end, from the present action of the judicial authorities.

Neither is it likely that a writ of *habeas corpus* will be issued upon the commandant of the fortress, demanding his deliverance to the United States Marshal for incarceration in a Virginia State jail. As long as he remains a prisoner in the hands of the United States Government he will be retained here in a United States fortress, and guarded beyond the possibility of escape.

The statement of United States District-Attorney L. H. CHANDLER to Attorney-General STANBERY confirms this view, in assigning two different reasons which influence him in not taking any steps for the removal of Mr. DAVIS from his present custody—the one relating to his safe keeping and the other to his own personal comfort and health.

National Railroad Convention.

The Convention met again at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. WELSH, HOLME and HINCKLEY, was appointed to superintend the printing of Mr. WELSH's report on danger signals, &c., and its distribution to the different railroad companies.

The report of the Committee on Post-office Service was then read by Mr. ISAAC HINCKLEY. The report says:

As regards compensation, while some companies are paid over one dollar per ton per mile for transporting the mails in the least expensive way, other companies are paid less than ten cents per mile for transporting the mails in the most expensive way.

These facts convince your Committee that efforts should be made to procure an entire revision of the rates of payment for mail service, and that, in establishing new rates, attention should be paid, not only to the tonnage of mail matter transported, but also the car service performed, the number of clerks and agents transported, and the hours at which the service is called for.

They beg leave to recommend that this Convention appoint a Committee, the members of which shall meet in Washington early in December next, for the purpose of attempting through the Post-office Department or through Congress, the necessary revision of rates paid for mail service. As regards Sunday trains, your Committee are of opinion that few, if any, are unnecessarily run, and that it will be found impossible to entirely dispense with them.

On motion a Committee on Mail Service was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Holme, Jewett, Twitchell, Slevin, Ogden, Bridges and Pollard.

Committees from the different districts were appointed to urge the passage of measures recommended in the report upon Patent Laws, as follows:

New-England—D. L. Harris, G. Twitchell, W. D. Bishop.

Middle States—H. W. Chittenden, E. H. Williams, H. F. Kennedy.

Western States—J. B. Blackburn, E. W. Woodward, J. B. Moulton.

Mr. MARCY submitted the following paper:

The accidents that occur to persons attempting to get on trains after they are under way, and the importance of having all the time of the conductor to attend to his train and the comfort of his passengers, seem to make it important that all railways should unite in adopting measures that would compel, as far as possible, the purchasing of tickets by persons before entering the cars, and to allow no one to attempt to get on or off the train while in motion. Referred to the Committee on Tickets, &c.

The Convention then adjourned to the second Wednesday in May, 1867.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

IMPROVED FOG SIGNAL.—Yesterday DABOLL's Fog Trumpet was experimented with before a number of prominent merchants and others of the City, at the workshop of Mr. JAMES A. ROBINSON, No. 164 Duane-street, constructor of caloric and other engines. DABOLL's trumpet has been in operation now for some eight years, both here and in England, where it has attracted much attention, and given satisfaction to the authorities. There is one now in operation at Cambria Lighthouse, another at Dungenness in the English Channel, one near Halifax, N. S., another near Cape Breton, one at Beaver Tail, and another on Lake Michigan, now working over six years. It is claimed for them that they can be heard from sixteen to eighteen miles distant. That exhibited yesterday consists of an air chamber or cylinder, into which the air is compressed by an Ericsson engine of four horse power. In this cylinder a pressure of twenty pounds to the square inch is obtained, which escapes once in fifteen seconds, with a trumpet note which lasts during five seconds. The trumpet itself is of the form its name suggests and of brass, standing perpendicular to the air chamber about twelve feet, and at the mouth is two feet in diameter. The automatic arrangement by which the length of the note and of the interval between the notes is regulated is highly ingenious in construction and infallible in its result. A noise melodious or unmelodious to be heard sixteen miles off must be a noise indeed, as that is which the trumpet makes. There are no words yet written by lexicographers to convey any idea of the terrible yell which every fifteen seconds penetrates the brain of the listener. Of such a character are the vibrations of the air in the vicinity of the blast that the plaster has been stripped from the entire ceiling of the workshop. It is claimed for the signal as its next greatest excellence to the noise it makes, that it can be placed in any lighthouse without calling for other attendance than that of the watchman there. With the exception of an occasional bucket of coal the machine once started works alone and is not liable to accident or stoppage, being perfect in its automatic arrangement throughout. The visitors had full details given them by Mr. ROBINSON, the manufacturer, and by his foreman, ABRAHAM THOMAS, by whom, assisted by ROBERT WALSH, this latest and noisiest fog signal was constructed.

A CRESCENT CITY BANKER SUFFOCATED WITH COAL GAS.—LEONCE ABET, a New-Orleans banker, and a native of France, arrived at this port a few days since on board the steamship *Etna*, from a visit to Europe. He engaged rooms at the Hotel Fijux, No. 10 Waverley-place, and intended remaining here a week or two before proceeding southward. On Wednesday night Mons. ABET retired to bed in good health, and at an early hour yesterday morning the porters and servants were surprised to find the corridors filled with an overpowering smell of escaping gas. After considerable search throughout the building the leakage was traced to the room occupied by the banker, and an attempt was made to rouse the occupant. After it was found impossible to do so the door was burst open, when ABET was found dead in his bed. It appeared from subsequent investigation that the deceased had unconsciously turned the gas on again, after extinguishing it, and the room being a close one, suffocation ensued. Coroner WILDEY was notified, but he concluded to postpone the inquest until to-morrow, owing to the absence of witnesses. A superficial examination of the remains was made by Deputy Coroner WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., and he gave it as his opinion that death was the result of suffocation. Deceased was 45 years of age.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. John A. Greene, Syracuse; Gen. Sanders, Ulster County; Gen. J. H. Geiger, Ohio; Hon. B. H. Latrobe, Baltimore; Hon. J. T. Brooks, Ohio; Gen. Irvine, Albany; Hon. P. V. Daniel, Richmond; Hon. Y. Pratt, Pennsylvania; Gen. Thomas Ewing, Washington; Hon. J. L. C. Jewett, Buffalo, and Gen. George W. McCook, Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Count de Lubersar, Paris, and Viscount de Chabral, Paris, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Ex-Mayor John Butterfield, Utica; Hon. L. M. Closs, Washington, and H. W. Chittenden, Albany, are at the Astor House. Wendell Phillips, Boston, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. A.; Gen. C. B. Reese, U. S. A., and Gen. H. Brewerton, U. S. A., are at the Bancroft House.

INFANTICIDE.—Officer DONOHUE, of the Sixteenth Precinct, while patroling his post, at a late hour on Wednesday night, discovered the dead body of a male child lying on the pavement in front of No. 181 West Seventeenth-street. He removed the remains to the Station-house in Twentieth-street, and Coroner GOVER was notified. An inquest was held yesterday, when an examination was made by Dr. JOHN BEACH, who announced that the child had been born alive, and exhibited unmistakable marks of violence upon the neck. In his opinion death had been caused by strangulation. At the request of Capt. HEDDEN, of the Sixteenth Police Precinct, the further hearing was postponed one week to afford him time to make the necessary investigation. So far no trace to the perpetrators of the dreadful crime exists.

THE EVENING STAR DISASTER.—A private investigation is understood to be in progress in this City relative to the *Evening Star* disaster. It is being conducted by Capt. W. W. MEW, special agent of the Treasury Department, who has charge of the administration of the laws in regard to steamships. He is assisted by Capt. WILLIAM BRADFORD. The examiners have intimated that so far the testimony supports the idea of the *Evening Star* having been a first-class steamer in every respect, and that the cause of her failure consisted in the want of a proper force of men before the mast. The report of these Examiners will be looked for with considerable interest.

MISSION CHURCH IN CHARLESTON.—At the late meeting of the New-School Presbyterian Synod of New-York and New-Jersey, that body recommended the churches within its bounds to assist in raising funds for the erection of a house of worship for the benefit of the "Mission Presbyterian Church and congregation," composed of freedmen and others, (Rev. E. J. ADAMS, Pastor,) at Charleston, S. C. The money contributed by said churches will be placed in the hands of Hon. E. A. LAMBERT, Treasurer of the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions, No. 150 Nassau-street, to be used as required for this purpose.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—A new Division of this Order, called Harlem, No. 62, was instituted on Tuesday evening of the present week at Harlem. It starts under pleasing auspices, and will no doubt be very successful in spreading Temperance principles in that section of the city.

CONCERT AT THE NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—A grand concert is to be given in the North Presbyterian Church, corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-first-street, next Tuesday evening, in behalf of the Church. Mr. WM. BERGE, assisted by a host of able singers from the New-York Mendelssohn Union, is announced as the conductor, and the programme is a choice one. This church is laboring under a debt of some $22,000, and its friends are furnished an opportunity of aiding it as well as of enjoying a rich feast of first-class music.

WESTCHESTER NEWS.

EXPLOSION OF A KEROSENE LAMP.—Last night about 7:30 o'clock, as two ladies were standing on the front piazza of one of a row of cottage houses on St. Ann's-avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street, East Morrisania, they heard a terrific screaming, and immediately they saw a young lady named LOUISA WILEY, a step-daughter of Dr. JOHN EASTON, running through the hall enveloped in flames, caused by the bursting of a kerosene lamp, containing about a pint and a half of oil. Miss WILEY was a handsome and interesting young lady, about sixteen years old, and is so badly burned that her life is despaired of. Several persons had their hands badly burned in tearing off the burning clothes from Miss WILEY.

SENT UP FOR BEATING HIS WIFE.—Yesterday ALBERT HILLGROVE, a newsdealer, in the town of Morrisania, was arraigned before Justice A. B. HAUBTMAN on a charge of beating his wife. ALBERT has been several times before the Justice for intoxication and beating his wife, and had on every time been reprimanded and let off on paying the costs. But this time, however, the Justice had become satisfied that some more stringent punishment must be inflicted upon him, and so he gave him thirty days' imprisonment in the Westchester County Jail at White Plains.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—In the Hudson County Court yesterday, before Judge BEDLE, OTTO CUMAN, MARY CUMAN, his wife, and LOUIS HELM, *alias* Butcher, were tried on an indictment for assaulting and robbing FRANK VINCENT, on the highway at East Newark, on the evening of the 19th September, of a wallet containing $110. From the evidence it appears that on the evening in question CUMAN, his wife and little boy were on their way home in a wagon when they passed VINCENT, and some words were exchanged in reference to a dog. Mrs. CUMAN got out of the wagon and, going up to VINCENT, seized him by the arm and kicked him in the stomach. VINCENT, as is alleged, drew a pistol, (which was not loaded,) when CUMAN and HELM came up and punished him severely. VINCENT swears that during the fight CUMAN stole his pocket-book and money. The jury were out ten minutes, when they came in and rendered a verdict of assault only. The prisoners were held to bail to appear for sentence. In the Court of Sessions, before Judges CHAMBERS and BOHNSTEDT, JULIA ANN DALEY, indicted for stealing a diamond pin, worth $400, and wearing apparel, from Dr. MARSH, was found guilty of petty larceny, and the jury recommended her to the mercy of the Court. JOHN KELLEY was convicted of larceny for stealing a piece of cloth from the store of J. P. STRYKER & Co., of No. 32 Montgomery-street, Jersey City. JOHN O'DAY and HUGH TRUESDELL, indicted for stealing cotton at the time of the fire near Long Dock, were acquitted. The following named persons against whom indictments have been found were arraigned: PHILIP JAMES, assault and battery; not guilty. THERESA WELSH, assault and battery; not guilty. JOHN HANNELL, indicted for larceny, retracted his former plea and plead guilty.

ACCIDENT AT THE RAILROAD CROSSING.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, a hack belonging to Mr. CRANE, of Hoboken, when nearly across the Erie Railroad at Prospect-street, Jersey City, was struck by a passing train and was considerably broken. The driver was hurled from the box, but the three men seated inside escaped injury.

THE LATE SHOOTING AFFAIR IN SOUTH FIRST-STREET.—CHARLES JACKSON, the young Grand-street clerk, who was shot in South first-street, E. D., on the night of Tuesday last, in a mysterious manner, remains in a critical state, but there are some prospects of his ultimate recovery. Nothing further has transpired in relation to the shooting than was published yesterday, the injured man adhering to his story that he was shot by an unknown man.

A New Phase in the Registry Law.

The immense number that have lately applied for their naturalization papers has excited no small amount of attention, and has raised a question which they will all be compelled to answer before being allowed to vote, which is: "If they unhesitatingly indorse SWIETENIA as the best dentifrice in the world?" If they are men of taste, and have ever tried it, they will. Swietenia gives a brilliant lustre to the teeth and gums, a delightful taste to the mouth, and a fragrant perfume to the breath. Warranted not to injure the enamel. For sale everywhere.—[*Advertisement*.

Nothing Would Tempt Me

TO GO BACK.

So says every lady, who, after having used a *double-thread* sewing machine, has the good fortune to exchange for a Willcox & Gibbs. Experience is sometimes a dear school, but lessons learned in it are always *well* learned. Mrs. Dr. Condict, Dover, N. J., in a letter dated Oct. 11, 1866, says: "I have had one of the Willcox & Gibbs' machines since last winter, and am perfectly delighted with it. I have had *eight years' experience* with the '—— & ——,' and I can truly say that *nothing would tempt me to go back to a double-threaded machine.*"—*Advertisement*.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

A Sure Pile Cure.
Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

All Our Great Generals, Leading Statesmen and prominent politicians buy their hats at KNOX'S. Go, then, and do likewise. In the present political campaign, all the things being equal, the candidates who buy their hats at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, are sure of election.

Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gents and Children: the largest assortment in the City of really good boots and shoes at the lowest prices. No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
E. A. BROOKS. Agent.

Gentlemen's Dress Hats in variety of styles just issued.
BURKE, Nos. 469 Broadway
and 128 Fulton-st.

Terwilliger & Co's Improved Triple flange fire-proof safes, burglar-proof vaults, &c. Also, large assortment second-hand safes. At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Jet Jewelry.—Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, &c., of fine cut jet, with pendants, just received at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

At Gimbrede's, Nos. 588 and 872 Broadway.—Monograms in pure Gold and Silver, unequaled even in Paris or London. Prices reasonable.

Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Improved Soft Capsules and Matico Injection. Best in use. By druggists generally.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

At Everdell's, 302 Broadway, Wedding cards and envelopes, the most elegant styles in the City.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." *Judge's Report*, "at the "Grand Trial."] 508 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Weed's Improved Sewing-Machines, 506 Broadway. The best family Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle; also large manufacturing Machines.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Elliptic S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, 543 B'way. 1st prem. N.Y. & Pa. State Fairs, '66.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

John Moore told a Fib when he said "all that's sweet was made but to be lost when sweetest." PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS refutes the assertion; it is sweetest a few minutes after it has been dropped on the handkerchief, and its fragrance is never lost until it is obliterated by washing.

Dr. Schenck will be at No. 32 Bond-st, New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Show-Card Mounting and Finishing.
Show-cards mounted in any style desired. Pictures framed, &c. THE HARRIS FINISHING CO., 35 Dey-st.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.—Why are GENIN'S dashing styles of Dress Hats for gentlemen like a series of popular resolutions? Because they are carried unanimously.

Burke, of No. 469 Broadway and No. 128 Fulton-st., has on exhibition and sale
CHOICE FURS
FOR LADIES AND MISSES,
which he is selling at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Those of our gentlemen readers who are in want of Sleigh and Carriage Robes will do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

MARRIED.

BEAMES—HUNTINGTON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., WILLIAM E. BEAMES to FRANCES B., daughter of R. G. H. Huntington, Esq., all of this City.

MITCHELL—JOHNES.—At Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Alfred Chester, of Elizabeth, N. J., MATTHEW MITCHELL to MARGARET A. JOHNES, daughter of the late Jno. B. Johnes, M. D.

OAKLEY—SWAIN.—At Newburyport, Mass., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. John C. White, ARTHUR E. OAKLEY, of this City, to CORNELIA SWAIN, of Newburyport.

O'DONNELL—HAYES.—In St. John's Church, New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday morning, Oct. 25, by Rev. Dr. Carmody, GEORGE P. O'DONNELL, of New-York City, to Miss ELIZABETH LETITIA HAYES, daughter of the late Capt. John Hayes, of the City of Cork, Ireland. No cards.

PEABODY—PINGREE.—In Salem, Mass., on Tuesday, Oct. 23, at the East Church, by Rev. Mr. Beane, JOSEPH PEABODY to ANNA PERKINS, daughter of the late Hon. David Pingree, all of Salem.

RING—STUART.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, GEO. W. RING, of New-York, to EVELYN, youngest daughter of Chas. Stuart, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards.

SPRING—WELLS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, AMASA SPRING to HELEN C. WELLS, all of this City. No cards.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

SIEBERT—OOTHOUT.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Dr. De Witt, LOUIS PHILLIPP SIEBERT to ELIZA, daughter of the late John Oothout, of this City.

SMITH—SEARS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, in the Presbyterian Church, Southeast, Putnam County, N. Y., by Rev. George L. Smith, Rev. ROSWELL D. SMITH to Miss KATE SEARS, both of the above place.

STAFFORD—MOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 25, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. George E. Thrall, NELSON STAFFORD to ELLEN A., daughter of Wm. G. Mott, Esq., all of that city.

UPJOHN—FRITZ.—At Annandale, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Jas. A. Upjohn, assisted by Rev. R. B. Fairbairn, D. D., Rev. SAMUEL UPJOHN to MARY LOUISA, eldest daughter of P. C. Fritz, Esq., of Annandale.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Fourth Day, tenth month, 24th, MARY J., wife of Benjamin C. Arnold, and daughter of Thos. T. and Mary M. Griffen, aged 36 years, 9 months and 14 days.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Friends' Meeting-house in 27th-st., near 6th-av., on Seventh Day morning, tenth month, 27th, at 10 o'clock.

BISHOP.—At Tarrytown, N.Y., on Thursday, Oct. 25, SARAH J., wife of Albert R. Bishop.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral from the M. E. Church, Tarrytown, on Saturday, Oct. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DEL RISCO.—In Puerto Principe, Cuba, Sept. 30, of croup, FANNIE HORTENSE, eldest daughter of Josephine and Dr. Justo Del Risco, in the 3d year of her age.

LANGLOIS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Oct. 25, MARGARET, widow of the late Charles Langlois, of this City.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 101 4th-av., on Monday, 29th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

PECK.—In Brooklyn, after a short illness, CARO WRIGHT, infant daughter of William W. and Mary F. Peck.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROGERS.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 25, OGDEN M. ROGERS, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of his sons, John H., Charles E. and Ogden M. Rogers, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 218 West 31st-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At the meeting of the trustees of the Mechanics' Mutual Building Material Association it was

Resolved, That the members of the Association be respectfully requested to attend the funeral of the late OGDEN M. ROGERS, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 218 West 31st-st.

G. A. CONOVER, President.

MARC EIDLETZ, Secretary.

OFFICIAL—(No. 99.)

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Rutgers-st., aged about forty years, brown hair, dark eyes, regular teeth, full face, dressed as follows: Felt hat, ribbed coat, black vest, twilled pants, blue checked shirt. Body been in the water about a week. Body sent to the Moruge for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—(No. 100.)

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of East Ninety-first-street, aged about twenty-five years, stout built, black curly hair, good teeth, lower irregular; no whiskers; dressed as follows: Black hat, cloth coat, vest and pants, coarse boots, woolen socks, checked woolen shirt, merino undershirt and drawers, good laced gaiters, found on the person the following articles: Handkerchiefs, letter, two keys. In water about ten days. Sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLOTHING
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
1866. —— 1866.
RAYMOND'S
old established house, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., is now filled with a new and superb stock of ready-made
CLOTHING,
to which public attention is invited.

Suits of every size made to fit—man, youth or boy—and styles of such varieties as to suit the tastes of the most fastidious.

The motto of this house is now the same as ever. "TO SELL CHEAP FOR ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION."

RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

FORD, TUPPER & BEHAN,
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
STERLING SILVERWARE,
NO. 609 BROADWAY,
Corner Houston-st.

COUNT BISMARCK.
An afternoon with Count Bismarck.
THE
NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE,
of Friday, Oct. 26, contains an interesting letter describing interviews with this remarkable man.
Price FIVE CENTS. Send for it.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and contains all the Editorial articles, not merely local in character; Literary Reviews and Art Criticisms, Letters from our large corps of Foreign and Domestic Correspondents, Special and Associated Press Telegraph Dispatches, a careful and complete Summary of Foreign and Domestic News, Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, Talks about Fruit and other Horticultural and Agricultural Information, Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, which are published in THE DAILY TRIBUNE. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also gives, in the course of a year, THREE or FOUR of the BEST AND LATEST POPULAR NOVELS by living authors. The cost of these alone, if bought in book-form, would be from six to eight dollars. If purchased in the ENGLISH MAGAZINES, from which they are carefully selected, the cost would be three or four times that sum. Nowhere else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Those who believe in the principles and approve of the character of THE TRIBUNE, can increase its power and influence by joining with their neighbors in forming clubs to subscribe for THE SEMI-WEEKLY Edition. It will in that way be supplied to them at the lowest price for which such a paper could be printed.
Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers......$4 00
Mail subscribers, 2 copies, 1 year—104 numbers...... 7 00
Mail subscribers, 5 copies, or over, for each copy...... 3 00
Persons remitting for 10 copies $30, will receive an extra copy for 6 months.
Persons remitting for 15 copies $45, will receive an extra copy one year.

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THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

TORREY'S CUSHION WEATHER STRIPS.
A new article, destined to supersede all others. Send for illustrated circular.
E. S. & J. TORREY, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

REFEREE'S SALE—BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court in partition, James H. Coleman, Referee, will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Nov. 2, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court, the following property belonging to the estate of the late John J. Hart: No. 488 Pearl-st., No. 71 2d-st., Nos. 51 and 53 Pike-st., No. 49 McDougall-st., Nos. 492 and 494 Water-st. Terms liberal. SAMUEL RIKER, Attorney, No. 150 Nassau-st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, *via* Falmouth and Havre, per steamer *Arago*, and, for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer *City of Washington*, on Saturday, Oct. 27, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

A GOOD DIURETIC AND TONIC, THAT can be relied on in disorders of the kidneys, bladder and urinary passages, is RISLEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU. Put up with full directions in large bottles, and sold for $1 by the druggists.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, FIFTY CENTS, black or brown, instantaneous; best, cheapest in use; quantity equals dollar size. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 1797.
——
MEEKS'
RICH AND PLAIN
FURNITURE.

☞ The largest assortment of FURNITURE in the City, of the most fashionable styles, at POPULAR PRICES!!

WAREROOMS,
No. 699 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 4TH AND GREAT JONES STS.

BROWNE & SPAULDING,
JEWELERS,
Have REMOVED to their new stores,
NOS. 568 AND 570 BROADWAY,
METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
Turret Clocks manufactured for Churches, Town Halls and Factories.

SISTERS OF MERCY,
Dorchester-st., Montreal, C. E., Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy.
Dr. RADWAY: I certify that your Ready Relief has cured over one hundred of our sick from chills, vomiting, headache, internal pains, &c., &c.
One of our sisters had the rheumatism in her head for a great many years. Having taken a few spoonfuls of Relief in water, and rubbing her head twice with the same medicine, she was perfectly cured and never felt it since. I always use it for dyspepsia and for colds, and always with success. It is very useful for sore throats, coughs, influenza, diphtheria, &c. It has a good effect in flatulence or wind colic. I use it for foul breath, and it produces a marvelous effect. In short, it produces relief altogether remarkable to our invalids.
SISTER MARY DE BONSECOURS.
Sold by Druggists, and at Dr. Radway's office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO THE LADIES.
MME. DELMAR,
having arrived from Europe, where she has met with great success, now offers to the ladies her
SATIN ENAMEL,
which is warranted to remove
Tan, Freckles, &c.
Also,
HER GREAT HAIR RESTORER.
Both of the above articles will be applied at
NO. 753 BROADWAY,
FREE OF CHARGE.

NEW PATHY!—NATURE'S SOVEREIGN PATHY!—The Asinine practice of the Ancient Pathies, which have so long poisoned all suffering patients with mercury and other mineral poisons, must cease, and Nature's Sovereign Remedials from plants be recognized with this axiom: *Where God and Nature placed the ailment of man, there they placed the remedials for his maladies.* Explanatory circular on Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all Scrofulous Diseases, one stamp. Advice gratis. WILLIAM R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEK CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LE FANU'S NEW NOVEL.
HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
ALL IN THE DARK.
A NOVEL.
By J. S. LE FANU,
Author of "Uncle Silas," "Guy Deverell," &c.
8vo, paper, 50 cents.
It relies for its charm upon the delicacy with which it suggests the natures of two loving women; one a gentle, whimsical Aunt Dinah; the other her young companion, Violet Darkwell. The delicacy of the author's touch in depicting the tenderness and quaintness of Aunt Dinah's character is equaled by his sketch of the beauty of young love in Violet Darkwell. This is a book which deserves to be reprinted many times in years to come.—*Examiner.*

HARPER & BROTHERS will send the above work by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of 50 cents.

A SUPERIOR NUMBER.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for November contains sketches of the King and Queen of the Belgians, with likenesses; Chief Men among the Mormons, with many excellent portraits and other illustrations; besides, Lyceum Lecturers; Dr. J. Fossati, the celebrated French Phrenologist; Public Opinion; Women who Talk; Family Dog; and a host of other reading, suggestive and profitable to all. Price 20 cents, or $2 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
(Comprising the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIIth, XIth, XIIIth, XVth, XIXth, and XXth Wards,)
SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

FOR CONGRESS:
COL. LE GRAND B. CANNON.
The citizens of the Eighth Congressional District, embracing the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards are invited to assemble in
MASS MEETING
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 26,
AT THE EVERETT ROOMS,
corner Broadway and 34th-st.,
to respond to the nomination of
COL. LE GRAND B. CANNON
for Congress.
Addresses by
GEN. HAMILTON, of Texas.
HON. RUFUS F. ANDREWS,
HON. WM. E. DODGE.
PETER COOPER, Esq., will preside.
Good music. Seats reserved for ladies.
WM. H. LEE, Chairman.
Dr. ALEX. WILDER, Secretary.

NEVER SURRENDER.
FENTON, WOODFORD AND VICTORY.
A GRAND UNION RALLY
Will be held under the auspices of the
LINCOLN UNION CLUB,
At Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
Gen. Daniel Ullman, Col. A. J. H. Duganne,
Col. Thos. B. Van Buren, Edward F. Brown, Esq.,
Chas. T. Polhamus, Esq., Albert Smith, Esq.,
and several other eminent speakers have been invited to address the meeting.
By order of the Executive Committee.
JOHN F. BALDWIN, WILLIAM VEITCH,
JAMES C. GREGORY, JAMES DEMAREST, Jr.,
PHILLIP ALLAIR, Committee.
CHARLES T. POLHAMUS, President.
CHAS. W. VEITCH, Secretary.

GRAND MASS RATIFICATION MEETING
OF THE
CONSERVATIVE AND NATIONAL UNION MEN,
of New-York, at and around
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 30,
to respond to the nominations of
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, for Governor,
Gen. ROBERT H. PRUYN, for Lieutenant-Governor,
and the rest of the State Ticket.
DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Chairman
Committee of Arrangements.
THOMAS E. STEWART, }
EDWARD L. CORLIES, } Secretaries.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
UNION REPUBLICAN
MASS MEETING,
At Clinton Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 7½ o'clock.
Addresses may be expected from
Col. F. A. CONKLING,
Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE,
Maj.-Gen. R. C. SCHENCK,
H. EVERETT RUSSELL, Esq.,
EDWARD MITCHELL, Esq.,
Hon. CHAS. S. SPENCER,
Col. EDWARD GEBHARD,
Hon. JOHN OAKEY.

SECOND WARD ON DECK!
A meeting of the John T. Hoffman Club will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 136 Beekman-st. The citizens of the Ward who intend to support Mr. Hoffman are respectfully invited to attend.
MATHEW C. FORDHAM, President.
JAMES SULLIVAN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM BUCKLEY, }
ISAAC P. WILKINS, } Secretaries.
JAMES HAYES, Treasurer.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
EDWARD MITCHELL.
FREDERICK A. CONKLING, President.
WHITFIELD VAN CORT, Secretary.

UNION REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE,
Eighth District, (18th, 20th and 21st Wards,)
FOR CONGRESS,
COL. LE GRAND B. CANNON.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXTH, XVTH AND XVITH WARDS.
CHARLES S. SPENCER.
ROBERT IRWIN, Chairman.
W. IRVING ADAMS,
Gen. C. W. DARLING,
Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
NINTH DISTRICT—12th, 19th and 22d Wards,
WILLIAM A. DARLING.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE REGULAR Twelfth Assembly District Union Association will be held at No. 101 Av. D this evening, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested.
MAURICE FITZGERALD, Vice-President.
JOHN ATKINS, Secretary, pro tem.

DEMOCRATIC AND NATIONAL UNION nomination for Congress, 5th District, (7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards,) NELSON TAYLOR.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

5-20 COUPONS,
DUE NOVEMBER 1,
Cashed in Gold,
OR CURRENCY, ON LIBERAL TERMS.

As the disbursement of over $24,000,000 of interest on the 1st prox., must have a tendency to reduce the PREMIUM ON GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to realize their interest at

PRESENT RATES FOR GOLD.

N. B.—Registered interest negotiated.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
DATED IN 1864-5,
WANTED AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.
of all the various issues, constantly on hand ready for immediate delivery, in sums to suit.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Notes of the leading houses in the Dry Goods Commission and Jobbing, Yankee Notion, Boot and Shoe, Hat and Cap, and Grocery trades, bought and sold at market rates.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY
Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

U.S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
Guaranteed by
THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey until FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at noon, for the whole or any part of One Million Dollars of Bonds of the American Dock and Improvement Company.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886, interest 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York.

The bonds have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases, and for improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and directed to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where also a copy of the bond can be seen.

Payments to be made 50 per cent. on the allotment of the bonds 25 per cent. on the 15th of November, and 25 per cent. on the 15th of December, or the whole can be paid at once. The interest will be adjusted on the first coupon.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any of the bids not satisfactory to the Company.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
MOSES TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE,
Finance Committee.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL COMPANY.

The stockholders of this Company are hereby notified not to send their proxies to any person to be used at the coming election of Directors, in supporting the present direction. It is in contemplation to call a meeting of the stockholders at an early day, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to protect their interest.
A HEAVY STOCKHOLDER.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

FOR SALE.

$100,000 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Housatonic Railroad Company. Apply to
ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers,
No. 14 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 18th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1866.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, eighteen bonds numbered as follows: 423, 253, 343, 127, 195, 432, 71, 544, 572, 339, 187, 130, 511, 212, 276, 812, 34, 72, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 4 Exchange-place.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be closed from the 10th to the 14th. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 5-20 Coupons falling due on the 1st of November, proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1866, ON the following-named bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Metropolitan National Bank, to wit: Toledo and Wabash second mortgage bonds, Toledo and Wabash equipment bonds, Great Western second mortgage bonds, Quincy and Toledo first mortgage bonds, Illinois and Southern Iowa second mortgage bonds.
A. BOODY, President.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCK.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1866, will be paid on that day by Daniel Devlin, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed Thursday, Oct. 4, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.,
NEWARK, Oct. 20, 1866.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first Mortgage Bonds of this Company due on the 1st of November, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in the City of New-York. ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company to-day, Mr. Joseph L. Townsend was unanimously elected Secretary.
GEO. HODGSDON, President.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 86 South-st., and 25 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	113¼	113¾	June, 5-30	105⅝	105¾
Coupon, '81	113¼	113¾	July, 7-30	105⅝	105¾
5-20 Regist'd, '62	105¾	106¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	117
5-20 Coupon, '62	114⅛	114⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¼	116½
5-20 Coupon, '64	110¼	110¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	116
5-20 Coupon, '65	110¾	111	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¾	115
5-20 Coup., '65, new	108⅛	108⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¾	114
10-40 Registered	99⅞	100¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111¾	112
10-40 Coupon	99⅞	100⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	110¾
Gold	146⅞	146⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¼
August, 7-30	106⅝	106¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109¾	110

INSURANCE SCRIP.

W. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.,
has for sale
$40,000.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.

TROY SALEM AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of Troy, Salem and Rutland Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
H. C. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.
TROY, Oct. 22, 1866.

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Maryland and Delaware Railroad Company, falling due on the 1st of November, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of Messrs. Condict, Jennings & Co., Bankers, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
G. W. GOLDSBOROUGH, Treasurer.
GREENSBOROUGH, Md., Oct. 23, 1866.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 119 BROADWAY, Oct. 8, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this Company, held this day, FRANK W. BALLARD, Esq., was unanimously elected Secretary, vice RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Esq., resigned.
A. F. HASTINGS, President.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 25, 1866.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held at the office No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 5th of November next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable, less Government tax, on and after the 1st day of November next, at this office.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 27th inst. and opened on the 5th day of November next. A. BOODY, President.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED States Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. for the month of October inst., payable on and after THURSDAY, Nov. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on Friday, 26th inst., and reopened on Saturday, Nov. 3. By order.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

SENSENDERFER MINING COMPANY.

The Trustees of the Sensenderfer Mining Company have declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. on the Capital Stock for the month of September, payable at their office Nov. 1, 1866, to stockholders of record that day.

Transfer books closed from Oct. 24 to Nov. 2, 1866.
H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer,
No. 19 Broad-st.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., on the 23d inst., and reopened on the morning of Nov. 2.
WM. A. WHEELOCK, President.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 1st day of November next, free of United States Government tax.

The transfer-books will be closed on Monday, the 22d instant. By order
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on the first of November. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK and Newark Petroleum Company have declared a dividend of ONE CENT per share, payable at their office Nov. 5, 1866. Transfer books closed from Nov. 2 to Nov. 10. DAVID S. PLUME, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States of America for the Eastern District of New-York, held at the United States Court-rooms in the City of Brooklyn, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six—Present, Hon. Charles L. Benedict, District Judge—GEORGE PLACE and CHARLES PLACE vs. The STEAMBOAT CITY OF NORWICH, HER TACKLE, &c.—A libel having been filed in the above-entitled cause to recover damages for certain merchandise lost on board said steamboat *City of Norwich*, by reason of a collision between her and the schooner *General S. Van Vliet*, on Long Island Sound, on the 18th day of April, 1866; and the said steamboat having been attached by, and being now in custody of, the Marshal of this District, under and by virtue of the process of this Court, issued pursuant to the prayer of said libel: and the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company having appeared in said cause and presented a petition to the Court, setting forth, among other things, that they were the owners of said steamboat, &c., at the time of the collision aforesaid; that by reason of such collision the said steamboat took fire and sank, having on board a cargo belonging to numerous owners unknown to the petitioners, and that the claims arising out of the collision and loss aforesaid will, if established, exceed the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision and the fire occasioned thereby, and praying that said petitioners may be declared entitled to the benefit of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to limit the liability of shipowners and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1851, and that said steamboat, &c., may be discharged from custody, and that she and her owners may be discharged from further liability by reason of the said collision and fire, and the loss arising therefrom, upon giving a stipulation for the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision, fire and loss, such stipulation to be for the benefit of the libelants and of all others who may intervene and prove themselves entitled to compensation for damages sustained in consequence of said collision, fire and loss, and praying for other and further relief, &c.

Now, on reading and filing said petition, and on motion of J. W. C. Leveridge, Proctor for the petitioners, ordered that all parties having claims against said steamboat or her owners, arising out of the collision, fire and loss aforesaid, be and appear before this Court at the United States Court-rooms, Number 139 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn aforesaid, on the seventh day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and why the Court should not make such other or further order in the premises as may seem meet.

And on like motion, it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served, by publication thereof in the Brooklyn *Union* and in the NEW-YORK TIMES, daily, for fourteen days prior to the return thereof. By the Court.
SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Proctor.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

FRENCH AND EUROPEAN HOTEL ranges, all sizes; broilers, carving tables, &c., made by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO.,
No. 268 Canal and Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st.
Sole Agents for Blodgett's celebrated Portable Ovens

GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PARLOR and portable heaters: gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, NEW, $2 50 each; wagons, tents, ambulances, wagon covers, mule harness, McClellan saddles, blacksmith tools, forges, horseshoes. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

AUCTION SALES.

ARMY BLANKETS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1866.

Will be offered for sale at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, commencing at 12 o'clock M.:
50,000 (FIFTY THOUSAND)
(more or less)
U. S. ARMY BLANKETS,
new and in good condition. Samples can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal and at this office.
ALSO,
5,183 pairs Buckskin Gloves.
2,649 pairs Woolen Mittens.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds. Purchasers must remove the property within five days after purchase.

The blankets will be delivered in bales of 50 each.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. United States Army.

40,000 TONS
OF
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION,
OCTOBER 31, 1866.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their FORTY-THIRD AUCTION SALE OF COAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their sales-room No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

40,000 TONS

of fresh-mined Coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of November next. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 19, 1866.

IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS from the War Department I will sell at public auction, at Bedloe's Island, New-York Harbor, on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., ten buildings, each 80 feet long by 16 feet wide; eight buildings, each 30 feet long by 16 feet wide; and one building, 60 feet long by 16 feet wide.

The attention of builders and others is invited thereto. Terms of sale, cash on rendition of bills by the auctioneer.

The buildings must be removed in fifteen days from time of sale.

A steamboat will be in readiness at Castle Garden wharf on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., to convey persons who wish to examine the buildings.

Also, at the same place at 11 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale to convey those who wish to attend with a view to purchasing. For passes and further particulars apply to the undersigned. By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of valuable property on Greenwich-st., near Reade-st.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

GREENWICH-ST.—The valuable premises Nos. 312, 314 and 316 Greenwich-st., known as the Exchange Hotel, being 64 feet 6½ inches front, 50 feet 5 inches rear, 80 feet 1 inch north side, and 79 feet 7 inches on south side, including a frontage of 16 feet on Reade-st. The premises will be sold in one parcel. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
W. B. WINTERTON, Auctioneer.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Auction, by authority of the Bureau of Ordnance, at the Office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-Yard, New-York, at noon on the 31st day of October, 1866, a lot of building stone, about nine hundred (900) cubic yards, and also a lot of hewn stone, about thirty-seven (37) cubic yards.

The above stones are stowed on the Naval Hospital grounds, and must be removed in ten (10) days after the sale is concluded, otherwise they will revert to the United States Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds.
J. R. M. MULLANY,
Captain and Inspector of Ordnance.

WM. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE—FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 179 West 28th-st., will be sold at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 26th day of October, at 12 M., by WM. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, and in connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company: SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.
EDWARD D. MANSFIELD,
GEO. HOADLY,
Trustees and Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1866.

CAMELLIA JAPONICAS AT AUCTION—On FRIDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M., at No. 9 John-st. The sale will include 500 fine plants of Camellia Candidissima, with other choice varieties; also a select assortment of greenhouse plants.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st.

ELEGANT TROTTING AND COACH HORSES,
ELEGANT COUPE, PARK PHAETON, DOG CART, TOP AND ROAD WAGONS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE SLEIGHS, ROBES, DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, BLANKETS, &c.

The property of Richard F. Carman, Esq.,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 27th inst., at 9½ o'clock, at Mr. Carman's stables,
NO. 106 WEST 31ST-ST.

The following valuable and well known horses, viz.: a very elegant span of blood bay coach horses, 16 hands, long tails, perfectly sound and kind, 6 years old, and the handsomest span in the city, and fine travelers.

A span of Trotting Horses, DAN MACE and BILLY BUTTON, 15 hands, sound and kind; 7 years old, and trot in 2:40.

Roan Horse STEVE DOUGLASS, 12 years old; trots in 2:40.

Gray mare FLORIZEL, by Bellfounder; 6 years old; trots in 2:50.

Bay mare, 5 years old, out of Lady Campbell by New-Jersey: very handsome and fast.

Elegant span of dark brown Horses, 15¾ hands, 7 years old, sound and kind, and can trot together better than 3 minutes.

Elegant Coupe, by Brewster & Baldwin.
Elegant Park Phaeton, by Parker.
Elegant Dog Cart, by Stivers & Smith.
Elegant Trotting-wagon, by Brewster & Co.
Elegant Top-wagon, Pole and Shafts, by Van Duser.
Elegant Double Sleigh, with half top.
Elegant Portland do.
Several sets of Coach and light double Harness.
Single sets of Wolf Robes, Lap Robes, Blankets, Bells, &c., &c.

The above may be seen at any time previous to the sale at the stable (No. 106 West 31st-st.,) which is to let, with room for eight horses and carriages.

Sale peremptory, rain or shine. Full descriptions in catalogues, which can be had at the office of the auctioneer.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer—Haggerty & Phelps, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS from the War Department, I will sell at public auction, at Battery Barracks, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., a quantity of Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.: 20,000 grain sacks, 37 army wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 truck, 8 ambulances, 8 carts, 6 sets harness, a number of ranges, heating stoves, cooking stoves, stove pipe; also horse blankets, surcingles, halters, whips, &c., with various tools and implements, such as hay forks, manure forks, horse brushes, curry combs, paint brushes, putty knives, tin cans, &c., &c.; also camp and garrison equipage, such as wall tents, bedsacks, camp kettles, &c., with other property not enumerated.

The attention of dealers is invited thereto. Terms of sale, cash on delivery. A deposit in all cases required. For further particulars apply to the storekeeper at the Battery, or to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET, Chief Quartermaster.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,
Oct. 25, 1866.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 27, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
consisting of general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, marble top centre tables, gilt frame French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood marble top dressing bureaus, gilt and decorated vases, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; china, crockery, glassware, &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, French Plate Mirrors, Parlor Suites, Curtains and Cornices, 50 or 60 Velvet, Wilton, Brussells and other Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Chandeliers, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 26, at No. 724 Broadway near 4th-st., the largest assortment of good new and second-hand furniture that has been offered this season. It will embrace every kind and description of good parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods, from a large house in this City, removed for convenience of sale, together with about 50 or 60 good and elegant carpets, oil-cloths, curtains, mattresses, &c., &c.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 454 Canal-st., the entire genteel furniture, &c., of a family going to New-Orleans, parlor suites, fine bedding, 50 fine carpets, oil cloths, pier and mantle mirrors, curtains, China, glass, silver ware, stoves, sofas, lounges, easy and other chairs, blankets, shawls, table and bed linens, &c.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains with stationery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and until the 1st day of January, 1867, for supplying the Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains.

Bidders may obtain a schedule of articles to be furnished, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered, upon application to any Assessor or Collector, or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract will, if awarded, be faithfully executed.

Bids which contain prices less than the fair cost of the articles, will be considered fraudulent and rejected.

The two hundred and forty Collection Districts are distributed into five Departments, as shown by the schedule furnished, and each proposal must name the Department it is proposed to supply.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids which the interest of the Government may require.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, indorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."
E. H. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 31st inst., for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality*, delivered free of expense and Government tax at the New-York Navy-yard, and *subject to the usual inspection thereat*, viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Four coils 2-inch Manila rope, 49,000 pounds iron, ½x12 inches, length not less than 31 feet 6 inches; 60 feet 6-inch iron water-pipe, to stand Ridgewood pressure; 1 Tie 6x6 inches; 1 quarter turn, 6 inches; 1 sleeve 6 inches, and 1 6-inch gate; 450 lin. feet, 13-16-inch iron chain, short links, best crown; 50,000 hard-burnt brick; 10,000 face brick; 35,000 Albany plank, 1¼-inch; 4,000 cubic yards angular stone for filling; 180 boxes I. G. tin; 35 boxes double thick glass, 10x14 inches.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

15,000 hard-burnt bricks; 2,000 pounds red lead, dry; 1,000 pounds white lead in oil; 5 barrels paraffine varnish, (black,) and 1 barrel paraffine spirits, Page, Kidder & Co.; 38 sheets 12-pound copper; 100 sheets braziers' copper; 13-pound sheets, 30 inches wide, 60 inches long; 6 Gaylord's pipe couplings; 14 pairs Gaylord's hose couplings, with clamps for rubber hose; 8 Gaylord's hydrant connections, to suit yard hose.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

250 pounds copper wire, No. 13; 114 bolts cotton canvas, Nos. 2 to 10; 250 pounds flax twine; 165 gallons lamp oil; 999 feet wire rope, for stays and guys.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

25 barrels crude turpentine.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms, *with further particulars* for bidders, to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A LARGE FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE AT THE SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA.

Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C., at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Maj.-Gen. S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New-York.

Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th of October, inst., at noon, at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.

The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished, should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guaranty of two responsible persons in the amount of $10,000 that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified by the award.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster and Brevet Major-General.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, October, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for COOPERING PACKING BOXES at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City, from Nov. 1 next to Nov. 1, 1867, the contractor to furnish hoops, nails, &c., and to be prepared to cooper any and all boxes at the shortest notice.

Bidders will state the number of boxes they can cooper per day, and the price per box.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty, signed by responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded to the bidder they will enter into bond for the faithful performance of the work.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Coopering," and addressed to
BT. BRIG.-GEN. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quarter Master-Gen. U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED A branch establishment in New-Orleans, under the firm of
WILLIAMS, RUPERTI & CO.
Mr. ED. H. BUCKNER has been admitted a partner in our houses here and in New-Orleans.
JANSSEN, SCHMIDT & RUPERTI.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

NOTICE—COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GRAY & McPHERSON, for the purpose of carrying on the butter, lard and cheese business, at No. 452 4th-av., in the City of New-York.
CORYDON L. GRAY.
MURDOCH McPHERSON.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of E. MORRISON & CO., this day expires by limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the partners.
EDWARD MORRISON,
ANDREW SOHER,
JOSEPH SOHER.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

REIDY, KIELY & CO. HAVE DISSOLVED partnership. JAMES KIELY having resigned—the manufacturing of leather belting will still be continued at No. 24 Spruce-st. by REIDY & KIELY.
JOHN REIDY. JOHN KIELY.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP, under the firm name of SMITH & RUTGERS, for the transaction of a general banking and stock brokerage business, at No. 36 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1866.

COAL.

COAL, $7 50—FLOUR, $12.—PEOPLE'S COAL and Flour Office, No. 205 Broadway; coal and flour sold at wholesale prices. Send orders immediately before prices advance.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL, DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 32 Pine-st.

PERSONAL.

C. L. M.—LETTER SINCE RECEIVED. HAVE written

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 24 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18.
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for a limited number of young ladies, No. 28 Irving-place, near Union-square.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 937 Broadway.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 East 27th-st.

Eight boarding pupils received into the family. French is the language in use.

Two vacancies have occurred owing to illness.

The distinctive features of the school explained on application by letter or in person.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Institution endowed.

Number of boarders limited to 30. Board and tuition of 21 weeks, $100. Session will open Oct. 23.
T. G. SHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,
REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 69 WEST 14TH-ST., CORNER OF 6TH-AV.,
is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for business or college.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY
has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes. Apply at No. 136 East 45th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and Boarding Scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Instruction, including a thorough course of Universal History and Geography, Philosophy, Sociology, Music, Drawing and Gymnastics. Also Primary Department. Handsome house and grounds, between Central Park and Hudson River. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

A GREAT REDUCTION FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.—GOLDSMITH'S penmanship, bookkeeping, &c., No. 756 Broadway. Notice.—All who enter their names prior to Nov. 1, will be received at nearly one-half the regular charges. The full prices will positively be resumed on that day.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 66 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

MISS McINTOSH WILL MEET HER "Class at Home" on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at her residence, No. 33 West 27th-st., where application for admission to her class may be made to her in person or by letter.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY or in a school for two hours' instruction in Latin, French, English branches and drawing; references exchanged. Address Miss A. D. WHITTINGHAM at No. 78 Irving-place, corner of 19th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies; Miss M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N.Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 264 Bowery; private instruction day and evening in book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, spelling, grammar; thorough business education imparted. No classes.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with Primary and Commercial Departments, prepares for College, business, West Point, Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 East 15th-st.; open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at 70 West 37th-st. For circulars call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with gymnasium, No 1,214 Broadway.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

GENUINE
EMPRESS KID GLOVES.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF COLORS JUST RECEIVED FROM VIENNA.

$1 25 A PAIR.

THE ONLY GENUINE GLOVES OF THIS POPULAR BRAND, FOR SALE AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 CANAL-ST.,
corner LAURENS.

BLANKETS, BEDDING,
COMFORTABLES.
BLANKETS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
We have in STORE a very large
STOCK OF BLANKETS,
consisting in part of the following
FINE, CRIB, BERTH and 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4
SIZES,
that we are offering at exceedingly LOW PRICES, altogether COMPRISING ONE OF THE BEST STOCKS and of every DESIRABLE STYLE in MARKET, from the COMMONEST to the very BEST QUALITY. Also BROWN and BLUE GRAY of all the VARIOUS SIZES and WEIGHTS. Those who are in want of BLANKETS will find it to their advantage to examine our
IMMENSE STOCK AND PRICES
before purchasing elsewhere. Also, a full assortment of
COMFORTABLE IRON FURNITURE,
MATTRASSES, BED AND TABLE LINEN, &C.
SHEETS and PILLOW CASES on hand and made to order.
WM. GARDNER, No. 344 Canal-st.

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

THE NEW FRENCH SKIRT.

Also, a great variety of CORSETS, just received from Paris, at low prices,
AT ELGER'S, NOS. 880 AND 882 BROADWAY.

1,000 DOZEN AT $1 25.

Ladies' French Kid Gloves, all colors and sizes; also, a full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery at low prices.
W. J. ELGER,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

MISS LARKIN—LADIES' FASHIONABLE hairdresser will go out by the month or otherwise; can give the highest references as to long practice and capability. Can be seen at No. 106 East 28th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman and daughter—one to go as seamstress; understands dressmaking; has no objection to do light chamberwork; and the other to mind children and make herself generally useful; has got Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call till suited at No. 383 West 25th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls together, one as first-class waitress the other as competent nurse, is a good seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; would like to travel to California and are willing to pay some of the passage; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 81 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE number of recommended English, Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, excellent chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and servant, or would do tablework in a private family, or take charge of grown children and assist with chamberwork or sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen by calling at No. 519 9th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., over the bakery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one is an excellent cook and would assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid, and would assist in the washing and ironing, or do sewing if required; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as nurse in a private family; has had many years' experience in the care of children; has most unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 15 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations in a small private family; one is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, also a good baker, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress and chambermaid, or to take care of growing children; has many years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 81 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, by an English girl, in a small, private family; no objection to the country; to save trouble, no one living in a tenement-house need apply. Inquire at No. 171 Allen-st., rear house, second floor.

WANTED.—A PLAIN UNPRETENTIOUS MIDDLE-AGED English widow lady, with economical ideas, desires a situation as housekeeper in a small family where she can have a comfortable home. Address H, Box No. 4,590 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and ladies' maid; would assist with the children or chamberwork; can operate on a Grover & Baker machine; Protestant; good City reference. Call at No. 211 7th-av., cor. 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as first-class waitress or chambermaid; the best of City reference given; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, fluting and mangling; would have no objection to go as chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 262 West 37th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can work on a machine; very best of City reference. Call at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A GIRL A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid and seamstress; she is a first-class dressmaker; understands hair-dressing; has the best of City reference. Call between 12 and 3 at No. 311 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and dress ladies' hair; has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 182 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; understands all sorts of cooking and is a good baker. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 200 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A MOST SUPERIOR MEAT AND pastry cook a situation in a hotel or gentlemens' club-house; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house; can take full charge; City reference. Apply for two days at No. 97 Walker-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, lately landed, to take care of children; can do plain sewing, knitting, embroidery and fancy work; can be seen at No. 430 3d-av., corner of 32d-st., entrance on 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; has a thorough knowledge of the business of boneing and larding and all kinds of desserts; gets up dinners in good style; good City reference. Call at 85 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to cook, wash and iron, &c., in City or country; also, one by a chambermaid and waitress, who is a good nurse. Inquire 404 6th-av., above 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a respectable family as chambermaid; good City reference. Call at No. 66 Irving-place; pull bell No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 266 31st-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, and do part of the washing; is a good baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 111 17th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; will go to the country; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family or boarding-house; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 Laurens-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats and pastry, and is a perfect bread maker. Call at No. 377 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 195 East 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER TO GO OUT by the day, week or month to make ladies' dresses or family sewing; is a competent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address No. 347 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing. Can be seen at No. 140 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German girl as cook in a first-class family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 448 8th-av., near 34th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 391 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children; lived four years in her last place. Apply at 157 Court-street, Brooklyn, in the millinery-store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITUATION; understands her business, and can furnish good reference; would go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 116 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 224 7th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, a situation; good chambermaid and waitress; is also a seamstress, or can take full charge of children. Inquire No. 404 6th-av., above 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game, side dishes and desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 95 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as seamstress; understands operating on machines, and is willing to assist in chamberwork. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook in a small private family; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 306 East 31st-st., top-floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid or parlor maid; has the best of reference; can be seen for two days at 18 Washington-square. Please ring the basement bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID or chambermaid and waitress, by a well recommended young woman. Apply at her present employers, No. 438 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as laundress; can do all kinds of fine work, such as fluting, &c. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, pastry; is a good baker; understands all kinds of desserts; good reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and sewing; can furnish satisfactory references. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference. Call at No. 147 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call at 170 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at 222 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—A LADY LEAVING THE CITY wishes to find situations for two good women, one as cook, the other as waitress. Apply at 34 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washer; good City reference. Call at No. 89 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 308 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook; fully competent; good recommendations. Call at No. 273 1st-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress by a Protestant girl; can give good reference. Call at No. 155 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS to work by the day in private family; can operate on sewing-machine. Address SEAMSTRESS, Station D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer by a respectable woman; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 East 33d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

AN ENGLISH LADY IS DESIROUS OF the charge of an invalid lady, or of one afflicted with mental disease, having had great experience in the first institutions in America, and also those of England; can give the best of references from the above. Call or address S. B., Southern Hotel, No. 669 Broadway.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, WHO HAS been accustomed to move in the best society, will take charge of a widower's household. No other compensation desired than a pleasant home. Anonymous communications not noticed. Address Mrs. L. W. G., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in good style. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 266 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN THE washing and ironing of a family, or three or four gentlemen, or would go out by the day to work; first-class City reference given. Call at No. 186 East 34th-st., for two days, second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, besides baking and pastry; excellent City references. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL in a private family; is a good cook; understands pastry; no objection to assist in the washing; has good references. Call, for two days, at No. 247 East 20th-st., first floor, front room.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND his wife, (English,) without incumbrance and strangers in this City, situations where trust and confidence are required—a situation where they can make themselves generally useful; the wife is a good housekeeper or chamberwoman; the man as watchman, porter or waiter; can produce good testimonials. Address C., Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single man (English;) is a good milker, and perfectly understands the care of horses, &c., and a gentleman's place; good City reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Protestant young man; understands green-house and grapery; is willing to take care of cattle, &c. Address C. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or at Young & Elliott's, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom in a private family by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; can furnish best of references. Address, for two days, W. G., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman or groom; understands the care and management of horses since he was a boy, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at the private stable, No. 77 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener, Protestant; single man; has first-class City references; understands milking and the care of a gentleman's place; moderate wages expected for the Winter. Call or address JOHN, 81 Nassau-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; thoroughly understands the business, and will make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address F. R. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SINGLE man, either as porter in a store or to take care of a place in the country; understands gardening and the management of horses; best of references. Address T. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable man, who can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 809 Broadway, at Mr. Ried's seed-store, for two days, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a sober, steady man who thoroughly understands his business. Can be seen, or address THOMAS, at Mr. Lowden's, harness-maker, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, INTELLIGENT young man as clerk in a wholesale or retail grocery store; best of reference. Call or address GROCERY, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room 7, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN FOR a well-recommended man, present employer going to Europe. Apply at store No. 94 Maiden-lane, or private stable, No. 118 West 18th-st., for JOHN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young man; is honest; open for anything. Address O. A. W., corner of Myrtle-av. and Spencer-st., in the drug-store, Brooklyn.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A MAN ACQUAINTED with the business would like a situation to manage the sale of a subscription publication. Address S. X., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER TO GO TO Orange, N. J., and take entire charge of servants, &c.; a practical New-England lady of experience preferred. Apply to-day between 2 and 6 to Mrs. OTIS, at Dr. Taylor's, corner 5th-av. and 38th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER with undoubted references and willing to devote his entire time to the interest of his employers. Address A. R., Box No. 4,453 Post-office.

WANTED—A GERMAN, FRENCH, SCOTCH, or English woman to take care of a child of five years, and sew and dress hair. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st., before 11 or after 4 o'clock.

WANTED—AT NO. 81 WEST 13TH-ST., A WOMAN who can cook, wash and iron well. City reference necessary.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL TO ASSIST IN THE care of children and do fine washing. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock at No. 33 West 38th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that by a deed dated the 20th day of September, 1866, the NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY has assigned to us, as trustees, for the benefit of its creditors, all its estate, property, rights and credits, wherever situated, including moneys payable to said Company, whether on calls or assessments on stock of the Company, or otherwise.

Persons indebted to said Company are requested to make payment to the Trustees, and all claims against the Company must, under the deed of trust, be presented, properly certified, to the undersigned, within ten months from the date of deed, or they will not be entitled to payment.
JNO. BLAIR HOGE,
JOHN J. KELLY,
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL.
s28-law10wF

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1866.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS or TAX BOOKS on real and personal estate and individual shareholders of bank stock for the year 1866 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the day of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st day of November.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY WITH GOOD TESTIMONIALS would like a position in some family where her capacity would make her a useful member to their interests; or, as teacher in some school; is of Christian character and can give good reference. Address ZELLA, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

AN ACCOMPLISHED AND HIGHLY EDUCATED tutor, with highest references, now engaged in families of the best standing, has a few vacant hours for pupils of either sex in the classics, mathematics and English branches; boys fitted for college. Address TUTOR, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO educate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

A LADY TEACHER, OF THE FIRST CLASS, will give instruction in penmanship, or the English branches at the residence of the pupil. Apply personally or by letter at Goldsmith's Institute, No. 756 Broadway.

MUSIC.—A SUPERIOR LADY TEACHER OF the piano and vocal music, is wanted in a young ladies' seminary in the country; a lady near or from the City preferred. Address A. M. S., Box No. 790 Post-office, New-York.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher desires to give private tuition in the classics, mathematics, French, Spanish, German and the English branches; also in music, (piano.) Address W., Room No. 4, No. 826 Broadway.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, has a few hours for private pupils. Ladies whose education has been neglected will receive special care. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 38 Station G.

FIVE LADIES OR GENTLEMEN MAY form a French class at the private residence No. 19 Bethune-st. Terms $15 per quarter, 24 lessons, 1½ hours each, commencing Tuesday Evening, Oct. 3.

A. PIETRO A. SALVOTTI, PROFESSOR OF the Italian language, will continue giving private lessons; also, in classes. Call at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

WANTED—A VICE-PRINCIPAL IN THE School of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, a young man, a good disciplinarian and qualified to teach the English branches. Address LUDI MAGISTER, Station C.

WANTED—A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, TO educate a girl and three boys on Staten Island; first-class qualifications required. Address Box No. 5,45, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT FRENCH LADY to teach French, who can bring good references. Address Post-office Box No. 218, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—A VISITING GOVERNESS TO teach two boys, six and eight years old, two hours daily. Address Box 1,971 Post-office, stating terms, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON OR ABOUT OCT. 11, BETWEEN London and Brussels, a PACKAGE, containing $25,000 UNITED STATES 5-20, 1862, COUPON BONDS, of the following numbers:

SERIES 3—56,156, 64,383, 65,969, 66,510, 66,512, 66,589, 69,287, 54,815, 71,232, 13,833, 76,496, 15,365, 42,509, 54,109, 15,892.

SERIES 4—2,461, 2,462, 2,463, 2,464, 2,465, 2,466, 2,467, 2,468, 2,469, 74,254.

25 pieces of $1,000 each.

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the above bonds, as payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by addressing CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask, metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.

FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN......Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN......Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD STEERAGE LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO..........Oct. 17
MALTA..........Oct. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,

calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY

IOWA..........SATURDAY, Oct. 27
CALEDONIA..........SATURDAY, Nov. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $33.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices,
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

DENMARK..........SATURDAY......Oct. 27
HELVETIA..........WEDNESDAY......Oct. 31
VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY......Nov. 3
LOUISIANA..........SATURDAY......Nov. 10

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY......Oct. 27
CITY OF LIMERICK.........WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 31
CITY OF LONDON...........SATURDAY......Nov. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 7
CITY OF PARIS..............SATURDAY......Nov. 10

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE......SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE............LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.

Passage from London, $75, $60 and $38 gold.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Dec. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 15.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 M.

The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dunkirk and St. Petersburgh.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,

The favorite sidewheel steamships

SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Oct. 27.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Nov 3.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.

The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships

MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 31.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 7.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Nov. 14.

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY..........Nov. 3 | MONDAY..........Dec. 3
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship

HERMAM LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 1.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 8.

From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.,

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON & FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. HILDRETH, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.

Nov. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.

Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.

The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.

Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

FIRST VOYAGE.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The A 1, very fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points South and Southwest.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The QUAKER CITY sails on SATURDAY, Nov. 3.

OPPOSITION LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The favorite steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.

For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; cabin passage $8; freight to Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT. FROM OCT. 1, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights to North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

OCTOBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. Fare 50 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Monday, Oct.	22,	2	P. M.	Monday, Oct.	22,	6½	A. M.
Tuesday,	23,	2½	P. M.	Tuesday,	23,	7	A. M.
Wednesday,	24,	3	P. M.	Wednesday,	24,	7½	A. M.
Friday,	26,	6½	A. M.	Thursday,	25,	8	A. M.
Saturday,	27,	10	A. M.	Friday,	26,	10	A. M.
Tuesday,	30,	8½	A. M.	Monday,	29,	8½	A. M.
Wednesday,	31,	8½	A. M.	Tuesday,	30,	12	M.
				Wednesday,	31,	2	P. M.

Cards in New-York *Daily Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 Wall-st.; Lewis & Corlies, Druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; No. 2 Dey-st.; and Allaire's Market, No. 534 Hudson-st.; or Home-Made Dining Saloon, No. 284 Greenwich-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

THE STEAMBOATS DANIEL DREW and C. VIBBARD will continue their regular trips to Nov. 1, making their last passage for the season on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, leaving Desbrosses-st. daily at 7½ and 34th-st. at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE.

TO MANUFACTURERS, BREWERS, DISTILLERS, &c.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN EAST 26TH-ST.

For sale or to lease the large three-story and basement brick buildings, Nos. 184, 186, 188, 190 and 192 East 26th-st., standing on five full lots of ground. The building is very substantial, and is well suited for a distillery, brewery, rectifying, or for any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to NIMMONS & HAUGHTON, No. 15 Broadway.

S. W. BENEDICT,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.

TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.

WANTED—Property in the 5th Ward.

FOR SALE—No. — West 39th-st.; 25x57; first class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October.
S. W. BENEDICT,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

NO. 214 EAST 18TH-ST.

A three-story Philadelphia brick dwelling, in the best of order; price $15,000.

For particulars inquire of MERRITT, BRIDGFORD & CO., No. 64 Cortlandt-st.

PEAT LAND.

A VALUABLE TRACT FOR SALE.
G. H. BENEDICT & CO.,
NO. 31 PINE-ST.

300 BUILDING PLOTS, NEAR FORDHAM and Tremont Depots, Harlem Railroad, for sale in shares, and choice of plots to be drawn for. These plots are selling rapidly, and there is now no doubt but that all will be sold, and the drawing take place in November next. Price of each plot $400. Many worth from $500 to $800 each, several having buildings upon them, value at from $1,000 to $5,000. Full particulars, maps, pamphlets, &c., can be obtained by applying to F. GROTE, No. 78 Fulton-st.; GEORGE BANKS, No. 126 Bowery; HENRY STONEY, No. 86 6th-av.; JOHN BUSSING or JOHN BERRIAN, No. 14 Pine-st.; or JOHN CORNELL, Fordham, who will show and conduct purchasers to the property.

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On the summit of Murray Hill, nearly new; built in the most thorough manner; black walnut and rosewood finish; frescoed throughout in encaustic by the first artists; new furniture entire, made to order by the best makers; a complete and desirable establishment in perfect order; also, if desired, a fine stable for five horses; four blocks away. For particulars and permits apply at No. 414 Water-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE AT BROOKLYN, NEAR CARROLL PARK.—House three stories, with basement and sub-cellar; front, Philadelphia brick; brown-stone basement and trimmings; contains all modern improvements, and is completely and handsomely furnished; furniture all new; house and yard in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy, without expense to purchaser. Very desirable. Price $15,000. Terms very easy. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT WESTCHESTER RESIDENCE for sale less than cost, situated in an aristocratic neighborhood, with fine views of Long Island Sound. Large new gothic house, containing 17 rooms, with every modern improvement; fine large stables, complete in every respect; grounds comprise four acres, beautifully improved; great abundance of fruit of the choicest varieties.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, IN ELIZABETH, N. J., A first-class house, with all the modern improvements; gas, hot and cold water, heaters, &c.; house has fifteen rooms; out-buildings, carriage-house, &c.; grounds 125 feet front, 175 feet rear and 550 feet deep; (about two acres;) possession Nov. 1. Price, $18,500; $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. RANDELL, No. 522 8th-av.; hours in store, before 12 M.; at Elizabeth after 2 P. M. N. B.—Carpets, glasses, &c., if wanted.

FIFTH-AV. AND 30TH-ST.—FOR SALE—The very desirable brown-stone dwelling-house, northwest corner of 5th-av. and 30th-st.; lot 40x125 feet; house 35 feet front on the avenue with spacious extension building in the rear; possession immediately; also the stable on south side of 30th-st., opposite the dwelling-house, 25x98.9 feet. Apply to Executors of W. W. DE FORREST, deceased, No. 82 South-st.

A FIRST-CLASS STYLISH RESIDENCE, modern improvements, fine outbuildings and cottage, 15 or 35 acres, finely ornamented, fruit shade, &c., in abundance, beautifully located, commanding view of the Hudson, one hour by Northern New-Jersey Railroad, for sale cheap or exchange in part; also, residences and farms, all sizes, prices and localities. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 111 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

East 39th-st., near Madison-av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone; West 38th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone; West 22d-st., near 5th-av., three-story high-stoop brown-stone; Gramercy Park, four-story high-stoop brown-stone, full front.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE piece of ground of 200 acres of land, situate in East Chester, 14 miles from the City Hall and 2 miles from Williamsbridge; mansion 44 feet square, with wings attached, and with all necessary improvements, commanding views of the land and adjacent country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot, No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City.

House built for the owner, first-class and in good order. Immediate possession given. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWARK, N. J., FOR SALE.—Location, house and furniture all first-rate; ready for immediate occupancy. A rare opportunity for any one desiring a convenient, genteel home, at a moderate price, within 45 minutes of Wall-st., New-York. Price for all, $16,000. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

DAIRY FARM.—VALUABLE FARM AT HYDE Park, L. I., for sale, containing 229 acres, all in the highest state of cultivation, 12 miles from Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from station; house and all buildings required for a farm of this size. Will sell 150 acres, with buildings, &c.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE HUDSON, 12 MILES from the City, a very desirable residence for both Winter and Summer; contains all modern improvements with garden, lawns, walks, trees and fruit. It is a lovely spot, perfectly healthy and offered furnished or unfurnished much less than value. Photographs, &c., with C. HOWDEN SMITH, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., furnished or unfurnished, a beautiful place directly on the water, with fine dwelling, barn and gardener's cottage; all newly fitted up this Summer, and painted inside and out; in a perfectly healthy situation. Apply to P. C. CORNELL, office Hazard Powder Company, No. 89 Wall-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—100 ACRES well cultivated and productive land; large, new two-story house, barn, crib, granary, carriage-house, &c.; fruit in abundance; wood and good water; 40 miles on Long Island. Price $5,500. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—House three-story; has eleven rooms; kitchen back; good cellar; lot 21x95; gas and hot and cold water; bathroom; five minutes' west from Market-st. depot; a very desirable property; in perfect order. Address MILTON G., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-house and lots No. 266 West 20th-st.; house double width, 44 feet, is in fine order, with first-class modern appointments, and pleasantly located opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary grounds. Apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., No. 116 Wall-st.

A COUNTRY HOUSE, BEAUTIFULLY situated on Orange Mountain, at Orange, N. J.; 11 rooms, ice-house, stable, carriage-house, &c.; near Llewellyn Park; for sale low for cash, or in exchange for desirable City property. Apply to the owner.
L. S. HASKELL, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC SUBstantially built house in the village of Mount Vernon, four minutes' walk from the station; nine rooms; lot 105 by 110 feet, or four city lots; fruit trees and outhouses. Apply to or address C. H. MARTYN, No. 34 Liberty-st., room No. 10.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop full-sized house, with extra deep lot, No. 147 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; will be sold with or without the furniture; immediate possession. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-stone house, with mirrors, carpets and parlor furniture; suitable for a moderate-sized family. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply at No. 134 Lexington-av., from 11 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSE in Thames-st., six stories, strong walls and timbers, &c., cheap for cash; also a beautiful homestead up town, three stories, basement, 25x44, lot 50x100. Apply at No. 126 East 35th-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A country seat on the Pelham Road; fine view of the water; large house, three acres of land, fine garden, fruit, &c. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

DOUBLE HOUSE FOR SALE.—NO. 109 West 14th-st., with stable in the rear; house very roomy and very substantially built; in perfect order; immediate possession; price $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$10.500.—ONE OF THE BEST DAIRY and grain farms in Orange county; 148 acres; buildings of all kinds, and in order; fruit, &c. Terms, $3,000 cash. BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SPECULATORS.—FOR SALE—At Washington Heights, a plot of 5½ acres of land. Apply only to
HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
No. 11 Pine-st.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE—Nine first-class stores lying together, situate in the Third Ward, very desirable as an investment. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property a handsome country seat at Peekskill; beautiful view of the Hudson River, healthy, convenient to cars and steamboats; terms low. Address B., Box No. 2,706 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, A large and elegant corner house, with stable, on Gramercy Park, with immediate possession; lot extra size. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house, in a genteel location, above 14th-st.; price $16,000, half cash. Apply to S., No. 54 Greene-st.; no brokerage paid; possession 1st May.

ATTRACTIVE HOME ON THE HUDSON, $9,000; splendid farm, 160 acres, $11,000, no price; beautiful farm, 122 acres, one hour by rail. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—TWO STRICTLY first-class brown-stone houses; possession immediately. Inquire on premises, Nos. 89 and 91 60th-st., of JOHN GLASS, Builder.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEAT PLACE at Portchester, Westchester County; house has gas and closets; barn, carriage-house, fruit, &c.
P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER ON 4TH-AV., A large first-class English-basement house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

UNION-SQUARE PROPERTY FOR SALE—A large piece, with first-class improvements.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A MILLINERY-STORE IN CANAL-st., liquor-store in West-st., tea-store in Grand-st.
WM. CAMPBELL, No. 634 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN PRIVATE family or where there are but few boarders, for a gentleman, wife and two children, aged 2 and 4 years; terms from $30 to $35 per week, including fire and gas; references exchanged. Address G. M. B., Box No. 1,564 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE CHRIS-tian family by a single gentleman; situation below 30th-st., 2d and 6th avs. Address HOME, No. 478 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED BY A FAMILY OF SIX persons; location between 15th-st. and Waverley-place, 5th and 7th avs. Address J., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE ADULTS, with private table; a floor preferred. Address, with full particulars, F. L., Box No. 1,257 Post-office.

LODGING ROOMS AT THE NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL, corner of Bowery and Bayard-st., 20, light rooms covering 4½ lots of ground; gas in each room. Lodgings for gentlemen only, 50 and 60 cents per night; $2 50 to $4 per week.
P. V. HUSTED, Proprietor.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with hygienic board, can be secured at the Turkish Bath Establishment, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

AT NO. 126 NINTH-ST., BETWEEN UNIVERSITY-PLACE AND BROADWAY—Elegant suites of family rooms, with baths, &c.; private table, if desired; also two single rooms; house, table and servants first class; references given and required.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM AND bedroom on second floor front, and a room on third floor, in house No. 22 East 13th-st., to let to single gentlemen, without board; a small private family; house has water, gas, &c. References exchanged.

A NICELY FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms, on second floor, to let, with board; also a back suite on same floor, and a large front room on third, at No. 87 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED apartment to let by a private family living between Union and Madison squares; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

AT NO. 137 WEST 13TH-ST., A HANDSOME suit of rooms on the second floor front, with board; house first-class; references will be given and required.

A FRONT ROOM AND HALL BED-ROOM, on second floor, to let with board; gas, bath, hot and cold water, and ample closets attached; good reference required, at No. 187 West 24th-st.

A ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, WITH pantries and closets, suitable for gentleman and wife, to let, with board, at No. 33 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

A SUITE OF WELL-FURNISHED rooms, also a room for a single gentleman, at Nos. 189 and 191 West 14th-st.; house first-class. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with first-class board, to respectable parties; fine house and location; No. 195 West 30th-st.; references.

THE THIRD FLOOR, CONTAINING two rooms, in the basement house No. 50 West 24th-st., handsomely furnished, to let, with first-class board. References exchanged.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDROOM on second floor and bedroom on third floor, with board, together or separate; house modern. No. 220 (new number) East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AT NO. 39 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., a suit of rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife, and two rooms suitable for three gentlemen. References exchanged.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WANT back room with board in private family. Address F. D. W., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

72 TENTH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF 5th-av.—First and third floors, furnished, with private table only, will be let to first-class families.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH-out board, at No. 13 East 16th-st. None but those willing to pay liberally need apply.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE a room on the first or second floor, with board, at No. 9 University-place. Apply to the steward.

NO. 110 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR MACDOUGAL-ST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen, with or without board. Terms reasonable.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County by four adults; a single family preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET,

BY HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE-ST.

One near Madison-square, with stable.
One near Union-square, with stable.
One on Gramercy Park, with stable.
One on Stuyvesant-square, with stable.
Several on Fifth-avenue.
Several on Murray Hill,
And in various part of the City,
At $250 to $1,500 per month,
For 6 months, 12 months, or a term of years.

TO LET—FOR 6, 12 OR 18 MONTHS, ON MURRAY Hill, a first-class English basement house, splendidly furnished; also containing a great quantity of works of art. For particulars and permit apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE

A VERY DESIRABLE NEW STORE ON BROADWAY, NEAR CANAL-ST.
APPLY TO
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A first-class private residence at Rye, Westchester County; has five acres of land, highly cultivated; good carriage house and stables, all in perfect order for a Winter residence; terms, if furnished, $100 per month till May 1, 1867, or $2,000 per annum. Apply to CHAS. LEFLER, No. 42 Clinton-place.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, rent very low, lease for sale; furnished house in 27th-st.; one in 9th-st., near 5th-av.; one near St. John's Park, furniture for sale, $1,200; a small furnished house near Fifth-avenue Hotel, $125; beautiful cottage near Jerome Park, only $50. STRICKLAND & WILLIAMS, No. 240 Broadway, basement.

OFFICES TO LET—A LARGE AND FINE basement office in the first-class building No. 155-57 Broadway.

Also, two offices on the fourth floor, very light and pleasant; cheap rents. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET—Second, third and fourth floors, in a substantial corner-store on the west side of Broadway, near the New-York Hotel. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET.—PERSONS GOING TO HOUSEKEEPING or having rooms to let, can be supplied with carpets, oilcloths, furniture, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal, and pay by weekly or monthly payments, if preferred.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED COT-tage, 10 rooms; all the improvements; fine location; between 5th and 6th avs., in 124th-st.; grounds 75x100; leased for 18 months at $130 per month. Also, furnished houses.
R. H. HINE, No. 561 6th-av.

TO RENT—AT HART'S CORNERS, ON THE Harlem Railroad, a furnished house for four persons to the 1st May next. To a party wishing moderate accommodations it will be rented cheap. For address, apply to the Postmaster at Hart's Corners.

ORANGE.—TO RENT, AN UNFURNISHED house; nine rooms and good stable, within three minutes' walk of railroad depot. Apply to BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., or Orange, N. J.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 273 5th-av., partially furnished or unfurnished. Apply to WM. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 55 Broadway.

TO RENT FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS, an elegant house on 5th-av., at $1,000 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT MEALS, TO gentlemen, at private house No. 49 East 21st-st., near Broadway.

TO LEASE—SIX LOTS SOUTH SIDE OF 14TH-st., near Hudson River. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house in Myrtle-av., corner of Elm-st., Brooklyn, with 14 rooms. Apply to Mr. WETT, on the premises.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A COMPLETELY furnished house with stable and one acre of ground, from Nov. 1 to May 1, 1867.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

LOFT WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED LOFT wanted immediately. Address
GILBERT, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PIECE OF PROPERTY OR church, 100x100, situated between 2d and 5th avs., and between 15th and 30th sts. Apply, with particulars, to M. SCHWAB, Esq., No. 264 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PARTY OF THREE (NO children) part of a house, or floor, unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping. Address B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

MEETINGS.

UNION REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE,
8th District, 18th, 20th and 21st Wards.
FOR CONGRESS,
COL. LE GRAND B. CANNON.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE AMERICAN DENTAL PROTECTIVE SOCIETY will meet at Room No. 19 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY, at 7½ P. M., to take action in reference to the vulcanite patents. The profession are invited to attend.
JOHN M. CROWELL, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SU-perior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI'S LAST NIGHT IN NEW-YORK.

FRENCH THEATRE..........Director, J. GRAU.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 26, Eighteenth Subscription night and last night of the season. Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI as ELIZABETH, Queen of England.

RISTORI'S FAREWELL MATINEE IN NEW-YORK. FRENCH THEATRE.......DIRECTOR, J. GRAU. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT 27, at 1 o'clock, ADELAIDE RISTORI AS LADY MACBETH. Admission to all parts of the house $2, with exception of Private Boxes, which will be secured at the usual prices.

NOTICE.

Upon the return of Mme. Ristori from Boston to New-York, a second series of Six nights of Dramatic Representations, during a period of two weeks, will be given, commencing MONDAY, Nov. 12. Subscription-books are now open at No. 652 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON will appear at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, (Positively for one night only,) on MONDAY, Oct. 29, in his great character OF SHYLOCK, in Skakespeare's MERCHANT OF VENICE, supported by the full company of the German Stadt Theatre.

Sale of reserved seats in Parquet, Balcony and Dress Circle at $2, will commence THIS (Friday) MORNING at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and at the New-York Stadt Theatre, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,

NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.

Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON will appear in four different characters, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, first as KUH VON KUHDORF in Zwei Tage aus dem Leben eines Fuersten; second as LEBRECHT FALK, HIPPOLIT FALK and CHARLES FAUCON in Kotzebue's Comedy. Die Unglueeklichen. (The Unfortunate.)

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TWO NIGHTS OF ITALIAN OPERA.

MONDAY, NOV. 5—FAUST.

KELLOGG, NATALI-TESTA, MAZZOLENI, BELLINI.

TUESDAY, NOV. 6—ELISIR D'AMORE.

DEBUT OF MLLE. ANTOINETTA RONCONI. SIGNOR RONCONI in his great role of Dulcomare. Seats may now be secured at the Brooklyn Academy.

STEINWAY HALL.

BATEMAN CONCERTS.

INAUGURAL NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1866.

In announcing the commencement of the musical season, and the inauguration of Steinway's New Music Hall, Mr. H. L. Bateman begs respectfully to lay before the public a brief list of the DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS he has engaged for the occasions.

It will be seen that it includes the names of many of the greatest singers and instrumentalists now known to the musical world.

Mlle. PAREPA, Soprano.
Signor BRIGNOLI, Tenor.
Signor FERRANTI, Buffo Basso.
Signor FORTUNA, Baritone.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist.
Mr. J. L. HATTON,
Composer and Accompanyist.
and a
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.

Secured seats, $1 50. Entrance tickets, $1.

The sale of seats will commence at Steinway Hall MONDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at Beer & Schirmer's, Pond's music store, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

MADAME PAREPA'S SONGS.

As sung by that celebrated artiste at the Bateman Concerts.

"Coming, Coming Bye and Bye," words by J. H. McNaughton..........40 cents.
"Happy Thoughts," or the new Home, Sweet Home, music by J. L. Hatton..........50 cents.
"When we Went a Gleaning"..........50 cents.
"Why was I Looking Out"..........50 cents.
"Five O'clock in the Morning"..........50 cents.
"Parted from Thee"..........50 cents.

And many others. Sent by mail, postage paid.
WM. A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway.

NINTH SUNDAY CONCERT AT IRVING HALL.

OCT. 28, AT 8 O'CLOCK,

On which occasion the following artists will assist:

Mrs. ANNA PAYNE..........Contralto
Mr. J. N. PATTISON..........Pianist
Mr. G. W. COLBY..........Pianist
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS..........Conductor

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FORTY SOLO PERFORMERS.

Tickets 50 cents.

IRVING HALL, TO-NIGHT.

LAST NIGHT IN NEW-YORK and FIRST BENEFIT IN AMERICA of MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL, whose novel, charming, and truly brilliant musical entertainment has elicited the heartiest eulogy from the entire Press and delighted thousands of the most fastidious amusement seekers.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs 50 cents extra.

For sale at Irving Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 Broadway.

TO-MORROW, AT 1 O'CLOCK, Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL will make their last appearance here at a GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE. Doors open at 12½.

IRVING HALL.

FIRST CONCERT IN AMERICA OF SIGNOR SEVERINI.

Tenor, from Paris, pupil of Panoika.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at 8 o'clock, assisted by several eminent artists.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, $1; reserved chairs, 50 cents extra; for sale at Irving Hall; Fifth-avenue Hotel; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; and Macoy & Herwig's, No. 112 Broadway.

GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR AND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL

IN AID OF THE

Home and School for the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

This Home and School was chartered in the year 1862, for the objects above set forth. Applicants are received from all the States in the Union. Its sphere of usefulness is constantly increasing, the children now numbering over 120, and daily are the requests for the shelter and care of equally deserving ones denied, solely for want of room to accommodate them. The old and unsuitable building (on 58th-st., N. Y.) now occupied, must be removed for the erection of such a Home as necessity demands, and this call is made upon the public with a firm belief that the patriotism and generosity of the American people will nobly respond to the wants of the little ones, and that a suitable edifice will be erected, through the means of this Fair and Festival, which shall stand in the cause of humanity as a fitting rebuke to the trite assertion that "Republics are Ungrateful," and which shall, in affording an asylum for our country's children, also be an ornament among her institutions.

We, the officers and managers of "The Home and School," for the education and maintenance of the destitute children of our soldiers and sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and coöperation, in our FAIR AND GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL, of all who desire with us to see "The Home and School" enabled to receive and care for all needy ones who seek its shelter and protection.

Mrs. Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, President.
Mrs. CHARLES P. DALY, Acting President.
Mrs. Maj.-Gen. J. C. FREMONT, 1st Vice-President.
Mrs. ROBERT FORSTER, 2d Vice-President.
Mrs. JOHN S. VOORHIES, Treasurer.
Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Secretary.
Mrs. WM. S. HILLYER, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. HERVEY G. LAW, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. VAN DALSEM, Manager.
Mrs. JOHN H. WHITE, Manager.

The fair will open on the 10th of December, and continue two weeks, at the Public Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., New-York.

To be concluded by the GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL TO BE HELD AT COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.

Under the musical direction of Theodore Thomas, Esq., on which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award

$100,000 IN PRESENTS

in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the festival there will be issued

200,000 Tickets at $1 each,
and
200,000 Presents, being one to each Ticket-holder.

Orders may be sent direct to us inclosing the money, from $1 to $25, *in a registered letter, at our risk*, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by Express at the following

CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address..........$4 50
10 tickets to one address..........9 00
20 tickets to one address..........17 50
30 tickets to one address..........26 25
40 tickets to one address..........35 00
50 tickets to one address..........43 50
100 tickets to one address..........85 00

Address all orders and communications to THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, or to N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School, No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We take pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $500 made by the Empire Sewing-Machine Company of No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS!—FIFTH-AVenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining 5th-av. Hotel. Open every evening and Saturday afternoon. Immense success of the new piece by E. Warden, "St. George and the Dragon." Great expense, wonderful effects, new appointments, &c. Admission to Matinee, 50 and 35 cents; evening as usual.

THE CLAVERINGS—ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S new story, (chapters 1 to 26,) is GIVEN to every purchaser of THE GALAXY for Nov. 1. For sale by all newsdealers.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.—Just arrived from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, the head and right arm of Probst, the murderer of the Deering family. Renewed attractions. In addition to the magnificent collection of Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History, there will be lectures at 2½ and 8 P. M. upon the Microscope, with splendid illustrations, in all departments of science and art. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. No. 618 Broadway.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

THE CLAVERINGS—ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S new story, (chapters 1 to 26,) is GIVEN to every purchaser of THE GALAXY for Nov. 1. For sale by all newsdealers.

EXPRESSES.

On and after Oct. 20, 1866, the CALIFORNIA PACKAGE EXPRESS Will close at 5 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing.

THE LETTER EXPRESS will be closed as follows, viz.:

No. 84 Broadway..........at....11:30 A. M.
Metropolitan Hotel..........at....11:15 A. M.
Pier 42 North River (foot of Canal-st.)..at....11:50 A. M.

on day of steamer's sailing.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CALIFORNIAN WINE BITTERS.

MERCADO & SEULLY desire to inform the public that they are the sole manufacturers and proprietors of the SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS, and that none are genuine unless the name of our firm is printed upon the label.

We have established a depot for the sale of our wine-bitters at New-York with Mr. CESAR AUG. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

MERCADO & SEULLY.

Referring to the above, the undersigned would state that he is now provided with the favorite Sainsevain Wine Bitters, as also with a full assortment of California Wines and Brandy of the most approved brands.
CESAR AUG. ROBERT,
Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

THE GREAT ATTRACTION.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½, THE ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA OF THE SEA OF ICE; OR, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.

ELEGANT DANCES—COMIC SONG and DANCE, INFANT and FEMALE DRUMMER.

To be seen at all hours,

COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.

MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS. Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high. THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.

LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE. A SLOTH, A VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT. LIVING SNAKES, LIVING MONKEYS. NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY. 125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS. Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities. Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY

Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK, Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, together with SILVER CASCADE AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION-SCENE. Seats can be secured six days in advance.

GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK, on which occasion the prices will be ONE DOLLAR to all parts of the house.

No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

GRAND MATINEE, for the accommodation of FAMILIES, LADIES AND CHILDREN, who cannot attend in the evening. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 27, at 1 o'clock, THE BLACK CROOK, the great PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, together with the GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE, in the same brilliant style as produced in the evening. ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR, to all parts of the house.

No extra charge for securing seats, for which purpose the Box Office will remain open until 1 A. M. on SATURDAY.

DOORS OPEN AT 12 O'CLOCK.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX

JESSIE BROWN.
MISS FANNY HERRING AS JESSIE BROWN.
CAPTAIN KYD.
G. L. FOX AND FULL COMPANY WILL APPEAR.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director.

TWO DAYLIGHT EXHIBITIONS THIS WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, } AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY, Oct. 27, }
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

ROBINSON'S RAPID RIDING, with that CHARMING LITTLE SPRITE CLARENCE. Mlle. DE BERG, THE BEAUTIFUL EMOTIONAL EQUESTRIENNE. JAMES E. COOKE IN HIS PICKWICKIAN PICTURES. New pantomime, entitled the SCULPTOR'S TRIUMPH, and all the PEOPLE, HORSES and PONIES, in an elegantly diversified programme.

STEINWAY MUSIC HALL.

This new and elegant establishment, capable of accommodating 2,500 persons, will be opened to the public by the celebrated BATEMAN CONCERT TROUPE, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1866.

Parties desirous of engaging the above hall for first-class concerts or lectures only, will please apply to
L. F. HARRISON, Manager.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE wise in time. "Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue" (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 58 3d-av., near 10th-st., N. Y. Beware of poisons, drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private circulars. Board provided. Advice per mail.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse, &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, on nervous debility, $1; Impotency, marriage, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. TO-NIGHT AT 8.

WM. STUART..........Manager.

BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.

CROWDED HOUSES. A FURORE.

Brilliant success, before densely crowded audiences, of MRS. D. P. BOWERS, who, seconded by MR. J. C. McCULLOM AND A GREAT CAST, in her personation of LADY AUDLEY, THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.

Second week of John Brougham's dramatization of LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

LADY AUDLEY..........Mrs. D. P. BOWERS.
ROBERT AUDLEY..........Mr. J. C. McCOLLUM.

Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Dr. Westland Marston's new comedy, entitled THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE, having proved immensely successful, will be presented THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Oct. 26, with its beautiful scenery, elegant appointments and GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.

THE LAST NOVELTY, entitled, £100,000, (by H. J. Byron, Esq.,) produced with new scenery, costumes, appointments and POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS, will be given TO-MORROW EVENING, SATURDAY, Oct. 27, and also on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 29 and 30, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31—THE FAST FAMILY.

Due notice will be given of the repetition of the FAVORITE OF FORTUNE and also of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK and other members of the company not included in the present performances.

The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........Director

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING OCT. 26, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON. POSITIVELY THE ONLY NIGHT OF BOUCICAULT'S DRAMA, RIP VAN WINKLE, Or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Founded on Washington Irving's beautiful story. The new and elaborate scenery by Messrs. Hayes and Strong. The music by M. Rivere and Thomas Baker. The cast including the following names: Mr. STODDART, Mr. DADY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. KENWAY, Mr. BURKE, Mr. GILLETT, Mr. PECK, Mr. SINCLAIR, Mr. HIND, Mr. BARRON, Mrs. SAUNDERS, Miss NEWTON, Miss HARRISON, Miss REID, Miss LEBRUN, Miss McCORMACK.

SATURDAY—Last night and benefit of Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

In preparation for immediate production, BOUCICAULT'S GREAT NEW DRAMA, THE LONG STRIKE.

Now enjoying an unparalleled popularity at the Lyceum Theatre, London.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

GAZZANIGA'S MUSICALE GRAND MATINEE.

The public are respectfully informed that the FIRST GRAND MATINEE of the celebrated prima donna, Mme. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA, will take place on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 2 P. M., assisted by the following artists: Mlle. ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, The renowned American Contralto. Signor ANASTASI, The favorite Tenor. Herr MOLLENHAUER, The popular Violoncellist.

Musical Conductor..........Mr. G. COLBY

SATURDAY, Nov. 3—SECOND MATINEE.

Admission to all parts of the house, $1.

No secured seats. Tickets for sale at the theatre, and the principal music-stores and hotels.

Doors Open at 1½; commence at 2.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers..........Mark Smith and Lewis Baker

THIS EVENING, THE MARRIED RAKE. LOLA MONTEZ; OR, CATCHING A GOVERNOR. To conclude with the burlesque of LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

In preparation WAR TO THE KNIFE.

A new comedy never presented here, By H. J. Byron, Author of £100,000.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE YOUNG LADIES for the ballet. Apply immediately at the New-York Theatre.

THE CLAVERINGS—ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S new story, (chapters 1 to 26,) is GIVEN to every purchaser of THE GALAXY for Nov. 1. For sale by all newsdealers.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY—OPERA.
SATURDAYS—COMEDY VAUDEVILLE AND DRAMA.

SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 1866, at 7½ P. M.,
GENEVIEVE,
Comedie Vaudeville, in 1 act, by Eugene Scribe.
LES PREMIERES AMOURS,
Comedie Vaudeville, in 1 act, by Eugene Scribe.
LE MAITRE DE CHAPELLE,
Comic Opera, in 1 act, by M. Paer.

Ticket Offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. Lingard.

The new and immense drama of the DREAM OF DESTINY.

New and gorgeous scenery, with the famous drama of IRELAND AND AMERICA.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

EVERY NIGHT.

HARTZ,		The Great Magician,
HARTZ,		The Illusionist.
HARTZ,		At Dodworth Hall,
HARTZ		Every Night.
HARTZ,	FORTY-FOURTH	The Wonderful
HARTZ,	NIGHT.	Living Head.
HARTZ,		Charming
HARTZ,		Growth of Flowers.
HARTZ,		Basket Trick.
HARTZ,		Magic Hat.
HARTZ,		Striking Watches.

Every night at 8 o'clock.
AT DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
RESERVED CHAIRS 50 CENTS.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 BROADWAY.

NEW PROGRAMME,	FULL OF FUN,
THE WONDERFUL LEON,	IL BACIO,
EDWIN KELLY,	LITTLE BAREFOOT,
GEORGE CHRISTY,	SCREAMING JOKES,
FRANK MORAN,	LAUGHING GAS,
JOHN ALLEN,	BROADWAY NEWSBOY,
JOHN F. OBENST,	SWISS WARBLING.

STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.

LAST WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION OF MR. MOZIER'S MARBLE STATUARY.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

THE CLAVERINGS—ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S new story, (chapters 1 to 26,) is GIVEN to every purchaser of THE GALAXY for Nov. 1. For sale by all newsdealers.

RISTORI AND NIBLO'S.—SEATS CAN BE had at No. 575 Broadway, Room No. 1.

THE CLAVERINGS—ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S new story, (chapters 1 to 26,) is GIVEN to every purchaser of THE GALAXY for Nov. 1. For sale by all newsdealers.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of reed instruments in the City. In plain cases, at $75 to $600 each; elegant cases, $130 to $1,000. Second-hand organs and melodeons at low prices.

M. & H. have been awarded FIFTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS, within a few years.

CHURCH ORGANIST—F. L. SCHMERSAHL, late organist and conductor of the choir in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., N. Y., wants an engagement as organist and conductor of a choir, or as organist alone, in some church in this City. Sixteen years' practical experience has amply qualified him to fill the position. Parties wishing to engage may apply to L. W. STUART, Organ Builder, No. 93 East Houston-st., or F. L. SCHMERSAHL, No. 20 Jay-st., N. Y.

EMIL GABLER, MANUFACTURER OF square and upright pianos, invites piano dealers and purchasers to call and examine his new scale agraffe pianos, at new manufactory, No. 140 Centre-st., between Walker and White sts., New-York.

PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS AND cabinet organs for rent or for sale, at low prices, for cash or on installments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

EMERSON'S PIANOS.—C. A. MUNGER, wholesale and retail agent, warerooms No. 626 Broadway; these superb instruments for $325; for sale on installments, or to rent; warranted for five years. Second-hand pianos from $75 to $250.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The Hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

THE ESTEY ORGAN, WITH THE CELEBRATED Vox Humana Attachment, and other improvements. "Get the best." GEO. G. SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, very low for cash. Pianos to let. At the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
L. P. CUMMINGS.

PARLOR ORGANS—FIVE OCTAVES, WITH tremolo attachment, in highly finished cases, for $109.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

F. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN.

Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Please send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS,

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 38 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, now open for the reception of pupils at his new and elegant Hall, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.

Ladies' Class, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

Private lessons at hours not engaged with classes.

Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 112 West 23th-st. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS open for the season. Pupils can enter at any time.

ADDRESS BY WENDELL PHILLIPS

A Meagre and Unenthusiastic Audience.

Mr. Phillips Renews His Attack Upon the President.

Bountiful Overflow of Egotistical Bile.

The Great Iconoclast Smashing Things Generally.

A rather slim audience assembled at the Cooper Institute last evening to hear WENDELL PHILLIPS deliver an address entitled, "Reject the Amendment: Depose the President." At 8 o'clock Mr. PHILLIPS was introduced to the audience by A. M. POWELL, Esq., of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, and spoke as follows:

MR. PHILLIPS' ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This is the 25th day of October, 1866. On the 25th day of October, 1865, standing on this platform, I ventured to say that the President of the United States, instead of being a mistaken friend, was a determined enemy to the Republic; that instead of being a comrade to be conciliated, he was a foe to be opposed; instead of a bulwark to hide behind he was an obstacle to be removed. I ventured to say that the rebellion, defeated in Virginia, had taken up its headquarters in the White House. About one-tenth of my audience accepted the statement and nine-tenths received it with hisses or silent indignation. An eventful year has rolled over our heads since, and I think if the proportions were taken in any audience in the land to-night the number that dissented from me then would agree with me to-day. [Cheers.] So much the events of the year have taught us. Well, friends, my mission, as I understand it, to-night is to warn you again that the danger from that quarter has not ceased; but the greater danger that lowers ahead is that the rebellion, quartered in the White House, intends as its next move to encamp under the dome of the Capitol, in the Senate Chamber and House of Representatives. It had then taken possession of one section of the Government; its present plan is to take possession of the whole. I did not utter my conviction a year ago, because I feared the rebellion. Men said I was afraid of the South. A man does not exhibit any undue fear of starvation when he plants wheat; a man does not express any anxiety about getting home when he inquires the shortest road. I believed then what I believe now—that the masses of the Republic, duly warned, would save it from any enemy, inside or out. [Applause.] But the truth is, there never has been any enemy to be dreaded outside our whole lines. No, not in the darkest hour of the civil war was there any danger outside the lines; our whole danger has always been inside—in our own forces, in the irresolution, the haste, the immaturity, the distrust in our own ranks. One of the great evils of Democracy is, that it is too much in a hurry; it would reap almost before it has sown, it digs up its seed every twelve hours to see how it has sprouted. The haste to-day is to reconstruct the form of the Republic. No; oligarchy has one great merit; it never hastes; without haste, without rest, the far-seeing and patient dozen or hundred men lay their plans for this generation and the next, watching, undeterred by temporary disaster, undismayed by any results unforeseen; it steers and sounds its steady way onward till it reaps the full harvest of a complete success. What we want to engraft on Democracy is the patient foresight, the long-waiting, the readiness to see events unfold themselves in natural proportion and order; and every man who undertakes to advise his fellow-citizens to-day is to advise him not to be in a hurry, to remember the epoch in which God has placed them, the struggle not of forms but of ideas. What have we been doing? The South, not a geographical section, but an idea, represented by a faith that repudiated the Declaration of Independence—that believed that one-third of ourselves were born booted and spurred and the other two-thirds born saddled and bridled for that third to ride. They believed in gags and Lynch law, the bowie-knife and the flames as the best test of public opinion; that sent women to jail for teaching poverty to read; that made its streets unsafe for free speech to tread; that South rose in rebellion against the open Bible, the equality of manhood before the law, ungagged lips, and the Declaration of Independence, and the South was whipped. Now, the question comes, what that victory means, and what reconstruction after that victory means. If it means anything it does not mean dragging South Carolina to the foot of Massachusetts and chaining her with clamps of iron. It means that North making over that South in its own likeness till South Carolina gravitates by natural tendency to New-England. Every other close of the rebellion is a sham; every other haste to complete, any other seeming close of it is treachery, conscious or unconscious. Now, that reconstruction can be had but in one way; the South must be opened to the capital, to the energy, to the brains, to the habits of the North; it must be free passage, free dwelling-place for Northern brains and Northern capital as the West has been. That process is the inevitable and indispensable close for the territories south of Mason and Dixon's line. Men toss about the word "reconstruction" as though it meant ALEXANDER STEVENS seated side by side with CHARLES SUMNER. As well send a couple of puppets to play Representatives. Reconstruction begins when the South yields up her idea of civilization and allows the North to permeate her channels and make her over—the fruit and the right which victory has given to the better and the dominant idea. Now until that process commences reconstruction has not commenced. No jugglery of parties, no sounding names, no donning of official robes makes one hair's-breadth step toward reconstruction; it is only rebellion in a new form; it is only the South assuming her old power undismayed and unweakened by this attack and victory of her rival. Well, now, it is as plain as the sun at noon-day that the South itself does not accept that situation; on the contrary, by every voice and by every act that comes to us from the other side of the line she repudiates. She has committed no treason, she has forfeited no rights; the North has acquired nothing but her old constitutional compromises to use against her neighbor. I said a year ago on this platform that JEFFERSON DAVIS never intended to leave Washington; he was too wise a man for that; he intended to remain there, to be the government, to hold in his hand the Army and Navy, and to receive the diplomacy of the sisterhood of nations; he and the South were to be the Government, and we, if we chose, were to be the rebels; and the South has regretted that fatal step ever since JEFFERSON DAVIS quitted Washington, urged by the haste of his own masses. In ninety or a hundred days every leading man at the South saw the mistake, and every effort of their arms was a distinct and specific effort to redeem that step. It failed. And when after the death of LINCOLN a new chapter opened in the hopes of the South, she resumed her old purpose; failing outside fighting the flag, she means to rule beneath it. Her plot is just what it was in 1861, to be the Government, and in thirty days after the death of LINCOLN she had her tool, her willing, confessed, avowed tool, seated in the White House. They say JOHNSON has betrayed the Republican Party. Betrayed it! To whom? To the Democrats? No. He did not stop long enough even to be counted in that camp. He betrayed both to the actual rebels south of the line. And to-day the South, under the leadership of ANDY JOHNSON, means what every great minority has always meant under such circumstances. She leaped into the saddle from the very moment that LEE surrendered, and to-day encamped in the White House; her object is to take possession of the Government, and fight that same battle between oligarchy and freedom over again, inside the Union and under the flag. Gen. BUTLER says, when this programme is laid before him, "If she does we'll rebel." I don't rebel. The nation is mine. This battle is to be fought by us as the nation, and every other power on the outside. [Applause.] I believe, then, that the President of the United States has been for the last twelve months a conscious agent to serve the purpose of the leading rebels of the South, to continue this war in the phase in which they originally meant to initiate it, as the Government itself, seated in Washington, recognized by foreign nations, the Treasury and the army theirs, and the North, if necessary, in the attitude of rebellion. Well, what have we to guard us against the accomplishment of this? Is the Cabinet anything? What are its materials? An Attorney-General selected because he would be a fool, and because the long wont of the dirty work of his profession has made him a fit tool for such an Executive. A Secretary of the Treasury so much at one with his master, that if the villainy be consummated, he will be the tempter rather than the tempted. A Secretary of the Navy whose thorough incompetency for his work is such that his ever holding the office is a farce, and whose corruption is so notorious that any honest act of his administration must have been an oversight or a mistake; [laughter;] a man who never had any opinions, and who is always ready to surrender his professions at the nod of his master. A Secretary of War whose career is utterly inexplicable. His next act may give us the key to make it intelligible on the theory of honor; but at present it rests under a cloud. A Secretary of State whose best friends deny his wickedness on the sole ground that age has dimmed the intellect of his prime. Is there any force in that Cabinet to withstand their chief? But men say, "Congress and the Republican Party are the bulwark." The Republican Party is mighty. The States that have spoken have spoken unanimously, and the States that are to speak will speak, I think, more unanimously still. [Applause.] So far as the popular indorsement of the *spirit* of Congress goes, we have strength enough; but our need is to ascertain what is the meaning of this Republican victory? How great a step in such a reconstruction as I have described does it mean or guarantee? Look at it. Congress separates with a plan which it calls the amendments to the Constitution, and when it separates it tells the people that that is but a portion, an installment of its plan of reconstruction; and that even, if swallowed whole by the rebels, it has no pledge to give to the territories south of Mason and Dixon's line that they shall be thereupon formed into States. But no sooner has Congress separated, no sooner have the parties marshaled for the canvass, than the National Republican Committee and the great State Committees of that party, and its leading journals, undertake to say that if the South accepts those amendments they may count upon instant admission. Republican success in this canvass, therefore, means an indorsement of the pledge upon which the canvass has been conducted. And the New-York *Herald*, an astute observer, says to the South: "Accept, accept now, before the promise is withdrawn." Republican success means, then, first, that the territories South of the line are States—that South Carolina and Virginia are there. I deny it. The territory of South Carolina is there; the territory of Virginia is there; and a certain person, over-stepping his official functions and usurping Congressional powers, has undertaken to set up a pasteboard government, which he calls South Carolina; but Radicalism of the North ignores it; it knows no result of Presidential usurpation. [Applause.] The South gains her point when Republican journals and representatives talk of the State of Virginia. There is none. In due time I hope Congress will see fit to initiate measures to create, out of the territory of Virginia, a State of Virginia. [Applause.] In the meantime, south of the line there exist only men and land, and some old names floating in the atmosphere above them, to which, in due time, we may give coherence and locality. But the Republican Party undertakes to promise that, the amendment accepted, the South comes in. It may be said that this is not a fair statement. Well, I admit that it needs an addition, for the state of the political canvass is unprecedented. While all I have said is true, still, the leading men of the Republican Party are proclaiming to their constituents that they believe in suffrage, and believe it indispensable to any safe reconstruction. Then why don't they vote it? Go down into the popular caucus, and every man is for suffrage; go up into the House of Representatives, and no man is for suffrage. Dr. WATERHOUSE, in our State, when a jury found him guilty, said: "Gentlemen, as individuals you have my consummate respect; as a jury you have my consummate contempt." So I am obliged to say to these gentlemen: As individuals you have my unmixed confidence and respect; but as the House of Representatives you have my contempt. [Laughter.] Now what is the reason of this attitude on the part of your representatives? It is because they sit at Washington as delegates, not as independent representatives. What the people direct them to do they will do; and your duty this Fall is to order them to enact their convictions into law. [Cheers.] Take Mr. WILSON, of my own State. Men say I am too hard on him, but I only say publicly and before his face what all his friends are saying behind his back. [Laughter.] Mr. WILSON says: "I knew that ANDREW JOHNSON had betrayed the Republican Party last January, but I thought I would try to conciliate him." What do we send men to the outposts of the Senate Chamber for? Do a hundred men govern this country, or do the masses? Can the people be trusted with the facts? If every man who saw the President's treachery last January had told us of it and deserted him when he saw it, the President would not have now adherents enough to be visible on the surface of public affairs. The treachery of the Republican Party is not its leaders, who know important facts and keep them from the people for six months, leaving public opinion in the meantime to wander and crystalize in a wrong direction. It is the essence of oligarchy and toryism, instead of the open day of republican confidence in the instincts and right intention of the people. [Great cheering.] Now, this amendment, which is to be the bridge to restore the South to its old place in the Government, is what? In the first place, it undertakes to engraft upon the Constitution of the United States a new feature. The nineteenth century is opening before us; the largest and most progressive minds of both continents are undertaking to enlarge the political arena with both sexes; and the Constitution of the United States stands unpledged, ready to expand with the opening demands of the century. This amendment undertakes to introduce into it the word "male." I object. Our fathers left us uncommitted; I would have the Constitution remain uncommitted. Secondly, the Amendment undertakes to ignore entirely the right of the negro to the help of the Government. To-day we have the right and the power to give him protection where he needs it, and we are pledged by honor, and by the necessities of five years of war, to exercise both the right and the power; but the Amendment would surrender both into the hands of the dominant race at the South, and trust the future to the contingency of a possible motive. They call it a "compromise." "Compromise" is a respectable word. It is where two men who differ about something come together and arrange their claims upon a basis satisfactory to both. It is honorable, just, equal. There never has been a compromise in American political history. The white race of the North and of the South came together in '89 and sacrificed for their joint advantage the rights of the absent black, and called the swindle a "compromise." Prussia and Russia met together over dismembered Poland, separated it into fragments and annexed it to their respective kingdoms, and they called it a "compromise." A swindle! The House of Representatives and the Senate meet under that dome in safety because four millions of blacks threw their weight into one side of the scale when it trembled between the North and the South, and now they sit down with a rebel President and swindle their allies out of their rights, and give the measure by which they do it as a "compromise;" and the New-York *Tribune* bows to the swindle, and it has bowed to every bare-faced swindle for twenty years. [Laughter and cheers.] Mr. GREELEY says, if I would only be soft-spoken, if I would only use gentle terms, leading men without their knowing where; and he paints himself as driving JEFFERSON DAVIS into impartial suffrage, when the great rebel thinks he is running into the establishment of the Confederacy. The picture reminds me of the Irishman who succeeded in driving his pig toward Cork by making the animal think he was going to Dublin; but which is the pig, and which the driver? [Great laughter and cheering.] The fact is, the Republican Party do not believe that the Amendments will drive the South into impartial suffrage. The masses may be deluded into that idea, but the leaders do not. They accept the Amendments because they believe that they conduce to the perpetuity of their party, and possibly to the salvation of the national finances. Eighteen months ago I undertook to announce, by way of protest, that if the Congress of the United States assumed the rebel debt I would agitate for its repudiation until my dying day, and claimed then, by way of advertisement, the moral right to do so. The *Tribune* warned me not to run a tilt against a windmill; and to-day it bows to the Constitutional Amendment swindle to avoid that very catastrophe which 18 months ago it termed a windmill. And this is the practical statesmanship you are called upon to trust. I do not deny the services of the great editor, any more than I deny the services of Mr. WILSON in years gone by. I do not ask you to respect these men. I only ask you not to trust them. [Laughter.] No! the Constitutional Amendments, so far as the negro is concerned, are a swindle. He is to be sacrificed between the upper and nether mill stones of Rebeldom and the Republican party, knowingly, systematically, purposely sacrificed, for the preservation of political supremacy. And the Amendment is not only a swindle of the negro, but it hands us over to the old system of political manipulation that ruled this country from 1801 to 1860. Put your foot upon it! Reject it! Send it drifting with the hundred other schemes of Constitutional Amendment, and send word to Congress to admit no Southern territory at present; no, perhaps, not until long after the 4th of March, 1869. I don't believe in "Reconstruction," with streets running blood, capital in exile, free speech suicidal, the South repeating her old maxims. She is to be rooted up, to be made over, to be smothered, to be outgrown, to be covered over with the rich and prosperous growth of Northern emigration, brains and money, before you can even begin to rebuild States. Men say the Radicals hate the South; and there are magnanimous Christians who talk nothing but conciliation, as if they had a patent for it. [Laughter.] Conciliation! Who have been the real friends of the South for 40 years? Abolitionists. [Laughter and cheers.] Who stood upon her borders and warned her? Who told her that she was running a race that could end in nothing but collision with the spirit of the nineteenth century, and that she was beckoning poverty and bankruptcy and blood to be her guests? We told her all this for a quarter of a century. We urged her to get rid of an institution that could only lead her finally to that which "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." Her day has come, and bankruptcy and ruin have covered her fields; and now who stand ready to rebuild her waste places, to make her valleys laugh with prosperity, and agriculture of every kind to climb her hill-sides? Who would cover her rivers with busy life and set the spindle in motion in her towns and cities? Why, the men who told her long ago, and who still tell her that she must come into line with the nineteenth century if she expects to live or prosper, and who exhort her to give up her old faith in the paste-board shams which she calls politics. Meanwhile Christian ministers go about, and, in effect, urge, not that you forgive iniquity, but that you take the men who fill your State prisons, and make them Presidents of some of your Wall-street banks. [Laughter.] I do not believe in that sort of reconciliation. The Radicals will conciliate the South to its own blessing and the safety of the nation we fought so long to preserve; but this bastard Christianity can never do that. You remember the old legend. The fisherman took the casket out of the sea and found on its mouth the seal of Solomon. He broke it, and out rose the giant into colossal proportions, and raised his right hand to crush the interloper; but by a cunning story the fisherman got him back into the bottle, and then closed it and flung it again into the sea. We stand just in that position to-day. The war broke the Solomon's seal of constitutional restrictions that bound us, and the North rose to her legitimate proportions and influence and is now hovering over her rival, bearing in her right hand the wholesome sceptre given her by victory, with which to crush every obstacle to a harmonious nation forever. But just then come the pulpit and the *Tribune* and advise us to go into the battle again. [Laughter and cheering.] For one, I shall not go back into the battle again until I have crushed every obstacle that victory has given me the right to annihilate. Now the first step in the work of real reconstruction is to impeach the rebel who has usurped the functions of Congress—rebel is too dignified a designation for him—the great mobocrat of the White House. He is the great mobocrat. Does he want a mob in New-Orleans, he ignores Gov. WELLS. Does he want a mob in Baltimore, he recognizes Gov. SWANN. Law or no law, State or no State, limited authority or omnipotence—the result, a mob. I say, impeach the mobocrat of the White House, as the first step. And the second step is to depose him. Impeachment is of no value, if, while it drags its length through the Senate Chamber, the impeacher partly wields the army, the navy, and the patronage of the Government; but let him be removed, and then he is powerless until either an acquittal restores him to office, or a condemnation compels us to choose a new President and Vice-President to supply the places of the dead and the deposed. [Applause.] Therefore I say again: Impeach the President; and while he is on trial sequester him. Then we run the machine; then there will be the undivided North, the loyal nation, managing its own government. The moment that rebel hand leaves the helm New-Orleans becomes safe for New-York capital and New-York men, and Massachusetts may remodel Louisiana, but not till then. [Cheers.] The great defect of our system is that when once we have selected a pivotal man we must keep him for four years. In England, when the people are weary of Earl JOHN, in an hour they may have Earl DERBY. In twelve hours, if weary of him, they may put JOHN BRIGHT at the head of the Government. [Great enthusiasm.] The Queen does not in fact govern, she only reigns; so that within the limitations of their aristocratic system the Government obeys at once the popular impulse. In ordinary times we would have to bear with ANDY JOHNSON for two years longer; but now his treachery, his collusion with traitors, his resistance to the laws of Congress, the blood of New-Orleans upon his hands, his crusade against the whole essence and spirit of the hour, enable us to remove him, and we must do it, and do it promptly. [Applause.] But that is not all. There is Gen. GRANT, [cheers,] the army-hand of the Government, whose name men link with epithets of honor. Why, ANDY JOHNSON is responsible in a primary sense for the massacre, at New-Orleans, but ULYSSES S. GRANT is responsible for it also. [Hisses and faint cheers.] The most humiliating position occupied by any United States man on this Continent to-day is that occupied by ULYSSES S. GRANT. [Hisses.] Well, you hiss me; but tell me, have we conquered New-Orleans or have we not? Does it belong to us or to JEFFERSON DAVIS? [A voice: "To DAVIS."] It does. But the theory is, that it belongs to us; and if it does it is the business of Gen. GRANT to see that its streets are made safe for every man who has a right to walk under the flag. [Applause.] If Gen. GRANT can anticipate trouble at Baltimore, why could he not have foreseen it at New-Orleans? If he has not troops enough, why does he not ask Congress for more? Or does any man hinder him? Then it is his duty to tell us of it.

What I claim of Northern men, politicians and Generals alike, is that if to their knowledge there is treachery in high places they shall tell us. [Cheers.] I don't ask them to submit to the indignity of office when they are not permitted to discharge its duties; I don't allow them to misrepresent the responsibility of office while they don't try to perform its duties. No. While New-Orleans and Memphis are possible, I assert again—and a year hence you will agree with me—that the most humiliating position occupied to-day by an American is held by the Lieutenant-General of the United States. ["No, no," and hisses.] Well, come. I have compared him to an Englishman; let me, at the risk of some State partiality, come nearer home. Put our BEN. BUTLER in Lieut.-Gen. GRANT'S position, [applause;] give him the command of the forces, and do you believe New-Orleans would have been possible? ["Never!" "No!"] Or if by some unforseen accident it had taken place, do you suppose that MONROE would have lived to-day to boast that he had defied the Government of the United States, and bathed the streets of New-Orleans with the most loyal blood of its citizens. Men say Gen. GRANT stays in his office for fear the President should put a worse man in. Do you suppose that if Gen. GRANT resigned because he was not permitted to do his duty, that the army of the United States could have been led by anybody against SHERMAN and GRANT, with Congress behind them. It is the idlest farce in the world, fellow-citizens; we have a set of men half intentional traitors, and the other half willing to wait till the 4th of March before they resist them, and you let the Government hitch and stagger forward in just that condition of things. What I demand of Senators is, that when they see a traitor in the White House to spread it on the wings of the wind till the people rebuke it out of existence; and what I demand of the Army of the United States, from Lieutenant-General down to private, is that they make the streets of the cities of the conquered Republic safe for every man to tread. (Cheers.) I listen to no talk of Constitutional Amendments. I want to hear nothing of reconstruction. The question of to-day is whether the President of the United States is to be allowed for two years to hold this Government over the edge of Niagara, and whether Senators and Lieutenant-Generals are to stand, from motives of etiquette, silent, and leading journals are to preach "conciliation." [Applause.] I say, No! The war is not yet ended. The fight recommences in a new shape. If Gen. GRANT has surrendered to JOHNSON as SHERMAN did to JOHNSTON, why let us know it. This people are bound to and are certain to save the nation. We have got every element on our side. Throughout the war as now all the great elements of nationality are ours, and with the army and navy in our hands, we were at all times certain to crush out the rebellion. We are certain to do it to-day. I don't fear the President; I never read one of his speeches; I never heard of one of his actions that it did not remind me of a scene I saw painted once of the way the poor peasants in the outermost provinces of Russia hunt the bear. Too poor to bring muskets, and with his hide being impervious to any arrows they can make, they practice on his credulity. He loves honey. They go to an empty tree, fasten a peg above the hole where the bees have built, and to that peg hang a cannon ball or stone. Then the bear comes to push his head in for the honey, and moves the stone. It swings back upon him. Angry at the blow he gives it another toss. It comes back stronger. He rouses in a rage and pushes the moving pendulum with still a stronger force, and it comes back upon him with added momentum; and when he swings round the whole circle—[Great laughter and cheering.] Well, now, Vermont was a good blow, Maine was a better, and Ohio was appalling, and Indiana and Iowa were terrific but Pennsylvania was a settler; [renewed cheering;] and when Massachusetts and Connecticut, and New-York and Illinois, and all the rest of the States swing the circle, [laughter] why I shall have no fear of that individual obstacle. It is not there that my anxiety rests; it is in the Republican Party and Congress itself, for the sake of its own expediency measures, undertaking to postpone the battle; as if when LEE and GRANT met in their final encounter they had come together and counted troops, and then postponed the fight for a twelve-month. No postponement till the 4th day of March, 1869. [Cheers.] The fight begins on the 5th day of December, 1866, and from that hour the machine is to be exclusively ours. [Applause.] Do our duty, and in 1869 we shall be in a far different state from this. We have had traitors before. We had one in the White House, and he called himself a "public functionary." Last year he has been writing a book to show the world why his treason did not succeed. We have got his twin brother in the White House to-day. He calls himself an "humble individual." [Laughter.] Let us do our duty in December, and long before the 4th of March, 1869, he will be making speeches to explain why he did not succeed. [Laughter and enthusiastic applause, amid which Mr. PHILLIPS retired.]

Centennial Celebration of St. Paul's Chapel.

The same year which witnessed the beginning of Methodism in this country, was that in which the edifice known as St. Paul's Church was completed and dedicated. This church, or as it is called by the respectful parishioners of Trinity, chapel, is situated on the west side of Broadway, between Fulton and Vesey streets, and is surrounded by an old-fashioned church-yard, the monuments and tombstones in which remind us of many distinguished persons with whose names we are familiar as associated with the history of the State and City of New-York. The building was commenced in the year 1764, and was completed, except the spire, in 1766, two years later. The spire was not finished for some time after the dedication of the building. At that time New-York was a colony of the British Crown, although the spirit and the energy necessary to bring about a transfer of allegiance were doing their work effectively, with what success we all know. Accordingly, St. Paul's Chapel is now one hundred years old, and on Sunday, the 28th instant, the centennial celebration will begin, and the services will continue for three days, concluding on Tuesday evening, the 30th. To these services, all persons traditionally connected with St. Paul's, are invited by the congregation now worshipping there, and all former scholars or teachers in the Sabbath-school are invited to be present at that particular service on Sunday afternoon. The communion will be administered once each day, and the alms collected on these occasions are to be given to the poor of Trinity Parish. For the information of persons who may desire to be present at any or all of these services, we furnish the programme, which is as follows:

Sunday, Oct. 28.—A. M., 10½ o'clock. Service and Holy Communion. Sermon by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT: *A Remembrance of the Mercies of the Century.* P. M., 3½ o'clock, Sunday-school Celebration; on this occasion several of the former superintendents will be present and address the children. P. M., 7½ o'clock, service and sermon by Dr. VINTON: *The Mustard Seed, or the Church in Two Centuries.*

Monday, Oct. 29.—A. M., 9½ o'clock, the Holy Communion. 12 o'clock, lecture by the rector: *History of St. Paul's, and Reminiscences of the Past.* P. M., 7½ o'clock, full choral service by the united choirs of Trinity Chapel and Trinity Church, under the direction of WM. H. WALTER, Mus. Doc. Sermon by Rev. Dr. WESTON.

Tuesday, Oct. 30.—*The Centennial Day.*—A. M., 11 o'clock, service and Holy Communion. The sermon on this occasion will be that which was preached at the dedication of St. Paul's Oct. 30, 1766, by Rev. SAMUEL AUCHMUTY, D. D. It will be read by Rev. Dr. HIGBEE, senior assistant minister of the parish. P. M., 7½ o'clock, full choral service, similar to that of the previous evening. Sermon by the rector, on the *Future Work of Trinity Parish.*

The bell which was placed in the spire in 1797, and which was some time ago cracked, has been taken down, and a new one weighing nearly 2,000 pounds was put up on Wednesday. There is also a smaller bell in the spire, so that either of the two may be used as occasion requires. The forthcoming services will, doubtless, be interesting, as the hundred years which have transpired since Rev. SAMUEL AUCHMUTY, D. D., the Rector of Trinity, preached the dedicatory sermon of St. Paul's, must have furnished a volume of rich reminiscences out of which the several sermons to be preached will of course draw abundantly.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health held its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. SCHULTZ, President, in the chair.

The following report from the Sanitary Committee was read and adopted:

It having been represented to this Committee that importers of hides, rags and wool have experienced great loss and difficulty in obtaining freight for these articles in foreign ports on the ground that such cargoes would not be allowed to land at the port of New-York, by reason of the cholera or other diseases which they are supposed to contain; therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Health, in order to disabuse the public mind on this subject, publicly declare that during the past season no such restrictions have been imposed, nor does it anticipate the necessity of imposing any such general restrictions.

Dr. DALTON'S weekly report of the operations of the Sanitary Department was read and ordered on file, and the Board adjourned.

HEALTH OF REV. DR. KREBS.—Rev. Dr. KREBS, one of the oldest of the New-York pastors, is suffering under a painful and dangerous malady from which recovery is thought to be doubtful. He has been forbidden to engage in any intellectual labor whatever

GALA DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Presentation of Medals to Veteran Volunteers.

Brooklyn the First City to Accord this Tribute to Soldiers.

Parade of the Militia and Immense Assemblage of People.

Brooklyn yesterday enjoyed a gala day, such as she will probably never see again. The occasion was the presentation to her veteran soldiers and sailors who served in the army and navy during the late war, of the medals of honor selected by the City Council, and presented in the name of the citizens of Brooklyn. To do still greater honor to these battle-scarred heroes, the Second Division of Militia paraded, and Gov. FENTON was invited to be present. Mayor BOOTH issued a circular requesting the citizens of Brooklyn to close their places of business, that all might unite to render the occasion one to be remembered. This request was generally complied with, and at an early hour yesterday morning the streets were alive with citizens and soldiers, women and children, all eager to witness the presentation ceremonies. The programme laid down contemplated the reception at Fulton Ferry of Gov. FENTON by the Second Division of Militia, a march to the City Hall, reception in the Governor's room, grand procession to Fort Greene, addresses and presentation of medals, review of the militia by the Governor; the whole to conclude with a grand dinner at the Arsenal. The militia formed early in the side streets adjacent to the ferry, and two troops of cavalry, intended as special escort to the Governor, were drawn up in line on Fulton-street. At 11 o'clock the report of cannon announced the arrival of the Governor at the ferry.

THE RECEPTION OF GOV. FENTON.

The Governor speedily appeared, seated in a barouche, with Alderman CASHOW, Chairman of the War Committee, and attended by his staff. He was greeted with great cheering from the thousands of spectators who lined the streets, to which cordial welcome he responded by repeatedly bowing his thanks. The cavalry escort paid to the Governor the proper salute, and then wheeled into column in front of the carriage, and as the procession moved toward the City Hall, the militia, commanded by Major-Gen. DURYEA, wheeled in behind the carriage. Fulton and Washington streets, through which the procession moved, were lined with spectators, a large number of whom were ladies. The Governor was greeted with the hearty plaudits of the multitude, and the waving of flags and handkerchiefs along the entire line. On his arrival at the City Hall he was shown to the Governor's room, where a large number of citizens were in waiting to formally tender him a welcome to the city. Among the distinguished persons present were Admiral FARRAGUT, Admiral BELL, Major-Gen. NEWTON, Gen. YODGES, Rev. Dr. VINTON, Mayor BOOTH and the city officials and heads of departments. The room presented a most brilliant scene, the beautiful fresco work, the paintings on the walls, the walls themselves, all seeming to have derived freshness and brilliancy from the elegant new carpet which had been laid down for the occasion, the brilliant uniforms of the militia and the members of the Governor's military family contrasting with the sober raiment of the private citizens. After the introductions and the interchange of the customary courtesies the Mayor welcomed the Governor to the city and received his thanks for the same. On being called for, Admiral FARRAGUT acknowledged the compliment, but declined to make a speech by saying that he had come there to do honor to the veteran soldiers of Brooklyn, and did not anticipate being made a sharer in the ovation.

THE GRAND PROCESSION.

On leaving the City Hall the procession again formed in the following order:

Escort of two troops of Cavalry.
Inspector Folk and Police.
His Excellency the Governor as Commander-in-Chief, with his Staff.
Major-Gen. Duryea, commanding Second Division National Guard, and Staff.
Two troops of Cavalry and battery of Artillery.
Mayor and Common Council, and other City and county authorities, and invited guests in carriages.
Fifth Brigade National Guard, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Crooke, consisting of the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Jourdan.
Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. Urban.
First Battalion Heavy Artillery, Major Sprague.
Seventh Regiment, Col. Cropsey.
Veteran Volunteers, commanded by Col. Roberts.
Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Fowler, special escort to the Volunteers.
Eleventh Brigade, Col. Jesse C. Smith, commanding, consisting of the
Twenty-Third Regiment, Col. C. E. Pratt.
Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. J. V. Meserole.
Fifty-second Regiment, Col. M. W. Cole.
Fifty-sixth Regiment, Col. J. Q. Adams.
Howitzer Battery, Capt. J. S. Amoore.

Several prominent New-York officers were in the procession by invitation, among whom were Brig.-Gen. ASPINWALL and Col. CONKLIN.

The procession proceeded to Washington Park in the above order, passing through Remsen-street to Henry-street, through Henry-street to Atlantic-street, through Atlantic-street to Hanson-place, and through Hanson-place to Fulton-avenue, and through Fulton-avenue and Gates avenue to Clinton-avenue, and through Clinton and Myrtle avenues and Cumberland-street to the Park.

Through all these streets the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Flags were conspicuously displayed from the roofs and balconies of private dwellings, and from the windows of the same ladies waved their handkerchiefs. At prominent corners, where the crowd was densest, loud and long-continued cheers greeted the appearance of the veterans, some four thousand in number. These carried proudly above them the tattered colors which they had borne upon so many well-fought fields. The marked improvement in the soldierly bearing of the several militia regiments, also elicited cheers and comment.

AT WASHINGTON PARK.

On the crest of the hill at Washington Park a large platform had been erected for the occupancy of the speakers and the City's invited guests. Long before the hour advertised for the presentation ceremonies, ladies, children and men in large numbers congregated about this stand to be sure of good places. The procession arrived about 1 o'clock, the several regiments passing around the platform to the west. The veterans were ranged in front of the stand, the spectators forming outside of them. When all were in place there was assembled the largest mass of people that has been congregated together in Brooklyn for many years. Not less than 30,000 persons were present, and many estimated the number as high as 50,000. The greatest enthusiasm pervaded the entire multitude, and when the torn flags of the veterans, bearing the names of many battles upon them, were brought to the front of the platform, the air was rent with vociferous cheering. A fine band of music upon the platform added to the interest of the scene by playing, in an excellent manner, national airs and popular music. Scattered over the entire Park was a moving mass of humanity; staid citizens, smiling ladies and romping children alternated with gaily-dressed soldiers, whose bright muskets and polished equipments glittered in the sun, while dashing troopers galloped hither and yon upon the outskirts of the crowd.

THE ADDRESS.

The address of the occasion was delivered by Rev. Dr. STORRS. He spoke in a clear voice and in eloquent terms, and was attentively listened to, although not one-fifth of the crowd could hear a word he uttered. He spoke of the feeling of patriotism which actuated the community when these veterans went to the war; of their battles and their privations; of their dead and wounded; of the honor they brought back with them; of the cheerfulness with which the public acknowledged its indebtedness to them, and how anxious all felt that each one of them should wear some token of that indebtedness. The address was beautifully written, breathing a spirit of sublime patriotism throughout. At its conclusion loud calls were made for Admiral FARRAGUT. The modest naval hero declined making a speech but was forced to show his pleasant smiling face to the crowd, to hear the cheers which were given for him, and to bow his thanks for the same. Gov. FENTON was then called for, and responded in a brief speech. He was glad, he said, to see the citizens of Brooklyn so ready to recognize the services of our brave soldiers, and thought that as she was the first to adorn her veteran volunteers with an honorable and well-earned medal, she should be held in grateful remembrance by them. What Brooklyn has done, he said, the nation desires to do, and no doubt ere long our sister cities will follow the example set by her. He was glad, also, to see on this occasion such a noble body of militia. The late war demonstrated the fact that a well-armed, well-disciplined, and strong body of militia was necessary to the safety of the State. He expressed great pleasure in knowing that great numbers of our volunteers had enrolled their names in the State organizations, and had thereby not only swelled their numbers, but added energy and vigor thereto. He thanked the assemblage for having called upon him, and retired from the stand while a tribute of many cheers was being paid to him. Mayor BOOTH then briefly explained the object of the present gathering, and the manner in which the medals were obtained. The city, he said, appropriated $10,000 for their purchase, and while he might regret that each one was not of greater intrinsic value, he thought money would scarcely buy them from the recipients. By these little tokens Brooklyn desired to express the pride, the love and the admiration she had for those men who had gone from their peaceful homes, and bared their bosoms to the storm of battle in defence of their country. He said that two of the medals had been struck in solid gold, the one for Gen. GRANT and the other for Admiral FARRAGUT. Thereupon, the Admiral, all blushing and smiling, was again called forth, and in presence of the multitude was decorated with the badge of honor. This time he could not escape without saying a few words, and so he very briefly returned thanks for the unexpected honor conferred upon him, saying that he should wear the medal proudly in remembrance of his kind friends in Brooklyn.

THE PRESENTATION.

Mayor BOOTH then proceeded with the presentation, first giving to the representatives of organizations the full number awarded such organization, in trust for the individual members. Then those veterans who were not thus represented were called by name, and their medals handed to them personally. They seemed to be greatly prized by all who received them, and the public seemed pleased with such an expenditure of the public fund.

THE MEDALS.

The medals are of bronze, about an inch and a half in length and an inch in width, formed in the shape of a shield. On one side they bear the arms and motto of the City of Brooklyn, and on the other the figure of a soldier in relief, with the inscription, "Presented by the City of Brooklyn to one of her veterans." The medals presented to the representatives of the navy have the figure of a sailor instead of a soldier. A certificate of presentation accompanied each medal.

TO WHOM GIVEN.

The Committee of the Common Council, to whom the matter of distribution was referred, adopted the following rules to govern them: 1. The medal to be given to all soldiers who, at the time of their enlistment, were residents of the City of Brooklyn, no distinction being made on account of enlisting in organizations not credited to Kings County, or even if they enlisted to the credit of other States, so long as at the time of their enlistment they were residents of Kings County. 2. To all persons who enlisted to the credit of Kings County, irrespective of where they resided at the time of their enlistment.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

Up to the time of the arrival of the procession at Washington Park, the Police arrangements, under the supervision of Inspector FOLK, were excellent. But at the Park there was simply no arrangement at all. The crowd was allowed to seize upon the platform, to the exclusion of the invited guests, and almost to the keeping away of the speakers. Seats had been provided for a large number of persons, but the Police permitted any and everybody to stand upon them, thus not only preventing their being used, but obstructing the view of others. In front of the stand the veterans were huddled together like a flock of sheep, and in consequence of the want of order and their uncomfortable position, were restless and at times noisy. There seemed to be no head to the Police, and confusion reigned. Half a dozen New-York officers who are used to managing crowds would have made everything comfortable from the start.

THE TURF.

Trotting Match for Two Thousand Dollars on the Union Course, Long Island, Between Lady Thorn and Lady Emma—The Most Exciting Race of the Season—Lady Thorn the Winner in Five Heats.

Yesterday a trotting match, which will long be memorable in the annals of the turf on account of the celebrity of the horses engaged and the close and exciting nature of the contest, came off on the Union Course, Long Island, between Mr. RELPH'S bay mare *Lady Thorn*, and Mr. PETTIT'S chestnut mare *Lady Emma*. The match was for $1,000 a side, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, HIRAM WOODRUFF driving the chestnut mare, and DAN PFIFER *Lady Thorn*. During the Summer *Lady Emma* had made such vast improvement under the skillful training of the experienced HIRAM WOODRUFF, that her owner a short time ago matched her against the famous stallion *George Wilkes* for $2,500 a side, mile heats, in harness; and also entered into the present engagement with the slashing *Lady Thorn*, to wagons. She won the race with the stallion with such apparent ease, in three straight heats, that the confidence of both her owner and trainer in her ability to beat *Lady Thorn* was strengthened materially. Up to the day of the race, heavy amounts had been wagered at even in the City, although occasionally some sanguine partisan of the bay mare would offer to lay the odds of $100 to $80 on her winning, which would be as promptly accepted by the friends of *Lady Emma*. The previous performances of both competitors are so familiar to the public that it is unnecessary to reiterate them here, and it will be sufficient to say that they were universally acknowledged to be the two fastest mares on the trotting turf at the present day. Both were in superb condition, and no excuse could be urged in extenuation of defeat on that score. The long, easy and beautifully regular stride of *Lady Thorn*, as PFIFER gave her the usual preliminary exercise on the track before the race, elicited the admiration and encomiums of the *cognoscenti*, and led to a general rush to back her against her opponent; the odds in her favor quickly increasing from $100 to $80, until $100 to $60 was offered, after it was seen that *Lady Emma* did not score well in the first heat. The day was clear and fine, but the air was keen and chilly, betokening the advent of Winter, and the near termination of the trotting season. The interest attached to the meeting of these two famous flyers, however, was so great as to attract fully 2,000 spectators, who were amply repaid for defying the inclement weather by witnessing the finest contest of the year.

FIRST HEAT.—*Lady Emma* broke repeatedly in scoring, leading to half a dozen unsuccessful essays before the word was at last given to a fair, even start. Going around the upper turn the chestnut mare drew a length in front, and held this advantage as they passed the quarter-pole in 36½ seconds. On the backstretch *Lady Thorn* rapidly closed upon and passed her antagonist, who, as they approached the half-mile pole, became tangled in her gait, and lost so much ground that on passing that point she was fully four lengths behind; time, 1:13½. On the third quarter the bay mare widened the gap so considerably that fears were entertained that she would shut out *Lady Emma*. HIRAM, however, kept his mare going on, and as soon as he passed the distance stand he pulled up his mare, and *Lady Thorn* won the heat by twenty lengths, in 2:27¾.

SECOND HEAT.—Betting, one hundred to twenty on the bay mare, who went in front at the turn, and had opened daylight between them at the quarter-pole, which was passed in 36¼ seconds. She kept increasing the gap on the back stretch, passing the half-mile three lengths ahead in 1:14, and coming home an easy winner by six lengths in 2:28½.

THIRD HEAT.—Betting one hundred to fifteen on *Lady Thorn*. A capital send-off was had, *Lady Thorn* leading around the turn, but breaking directly afterward HIRAM took advantage of the mishap to pass her, and at the quarter-pole was fully six lengths in front. On the backstretch *Lady Thorn* broke up twice, and lost so much ground in consequence that she fell twenty lengths behind. She at last settled down to her usual steady gait, was ten lengths behind at the half-mile pole, in 1:14, and from this point gained rapidly and gradually, but the lead HIRAM had obtained was too great to be overcome, and *Lady Emma* crossed the score a winner by two lengths, in 2:30¾.

FOURTH HEAT.—The betting was still one hundred to twenty on *Lady Thorn*. A good send-off, *Lady Emma* rounding the upper turn a length in front, and holding the same lead at the quarter-pole in 37½ seconds. On the back-stretch the two were on equal terms, but on passing the half-mile pole in 1:16, *Lady Emma* was about a length ahead. A fine race ensued, but the bay mare was never able to reach the chestnut, and the latter won the heat by half a length in 2:27¾, amid the vociferous cheering of *Lady Emma's* party.

FIFTH HEAT.—The greatest excitement now prevailed; the backers of *Lady Emma* were jubilant, and those of *Lady Thorn*, although still confident, were far from being so sanguine as before. In the betting *Lady Emma* had the call, and she went in front as soon as the word was given, leading a length all the way to the quarter-pole in 37 seconds. On the backstretch, *Lady Thorn* closed, and got almost on even terms, but HIRAM drew half a length ahead at the half-mile pole, which he passed in 1:18. From this point the most magnificent race ever seen on the course was witnessed, for they went like a double team, stride for stride, locked evenly together all the way past the three-quarter pole and up the home-stretch, amid the breathless excitement of the interested spectators. At the distance *Lady Emma* seemed to have the advantage, and held it to within a couple of yards of the score, when PFIFER, who handled the mare with wonderful judgment in the last stride, reached her, and lifted *Lady Thorn* across the score a winner of a most exciting race by a short head. So close was the finish, that the majority of the spectators were under the impession that it was a "dead heat," until the judges declared *Lady Thorn* the winner of the heat and race in 2:28¼.

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, L. I., Oct 25.—Match $2,000, mile heats, 3 in 5, to wagons.

D. Pfifer named b. m. *Lady Thorn*.....1 1 2 2 1
H. Woodruff named, ch. m. *Lady Emma*.2 2 1 1 2

TIME.

	Quarter-mile.	Half-mile.	Mile.
First heat	36½ secs.	1:13½	2:27¾
Second heat	36¼ secs.	1:14	2:28½
Third heat	37½ secs.	1:14	2:30¾
Fourth heat	37½ secs.	1:16	2:27¾
Fifth heat	37 secs.	1:18	2:28¼

MATCH AGAINST TIME—THE STALLION GEORGE WILKES DEFEATED.

A match against time, in which JOHN CROOKS backed the famous stallion *George Wilkes* to trot to wagon and beat 2:25 in three heats, staking $500 to $1,000, came off in the intervals between the heats of the race between *Lady Emma* and *Lady Thorn*. In the first heat the stallion was driven by JOHN CROOKS, a running horse, ridden by JOHN MURPHY, accompanying him. The betting was $100 to $25 on Old Chromos, and the start was from the three-quarter pole. He trotted the first quarter in 33 seconds; the half mile in 1:10, and the mile in 2:26. In his second essay the stallion was driven by DAN MACE, but he failed to accomplish the feat, as he was 38½ seconds in going the first quarter, and 2:28½ in going the mile. The stallion was then withdrawn, having resigned the contest, and old sythe-bearer won the match.

The Quebec Calamity.

At a meeting of merchants held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. BEEBE & BROTHER, to take measures to aid in the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire in Quebec, Mr. WILLIAM J. BEEBE was called to the chair, and Mr. E. W. CORLIES appointed secretary.

An appeal from the authorities of Quebec was read, and the following gentlemen were named as a Committee to solicit subscriptions, with power to add to their numbers: Francis Skiddy, George W. Lane, James K. Place, George Mosle, J. A. Hewlett, Wm. J. Brown, Isaac Labagh, David M. Stone, Peter Moller, Frederic Sturges, Charles E. Beebe, E. W. Corlies, W. D. Bowerman, S. W. Gillespie, Hugh N. Camp.

Mr. J. A. HEWLETT, was appointed treasurer of the Committee.

In view of the urgent necessity for immediate action, the Committee trust their appeal will meet with a prompt response from the business community.

Contributions may be sent to either member of the Committee, or to the treasurer, J. A. HEWLETT, No. 69 Wall-street.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Annual Session of the Grand Division of Eastern New-York.

As briefly announced in the local news columns of the TIMES, the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York commenced its annual session at Odd Fellows' Hall on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, NATHANIEL FOSTER, Esq., G. W. P. presiding.

The most of the first day's session was taken up in listening to the quarterly reports of retiring officers, and the discussion of questions of vital interest to the Order.

The Grand Scribe's report for the last quarter showed the following encouraging facts: Present membership, 5,691; lady visitors, 3,309; receipts for initiations and dues, $4,237 76; paid for expenses and benefits, $3,948 82; cash on hand, $15,687 92; new members admitted, 1,145; temperance documents distributed, 20,630; public temperance meetings held, 56; ladies admitted, 373; number of youths under the care of divisions, 1,263.

In the evening the Committee on Colored Membership appointed at the previous quarterly meeting, presented a lengthy report, from which we quote:

"The one practical question has been asked. How can we best advance the interests of our Order, and of the cause of temperance among all classes and conditions of men? While we are taught in the Scriptures, and fully believe, that God 'hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth,' we nevertheless recognize the existence of races of human beings, differing in color, in habits, in tastes, but equal in their humanity, in their right to aspire to true manhood in this life, and to the higher life hereafter; equal also in their proneness to sin and moral debasement, and in their need of all the influences which may be brought to bear to enable them to resist temptation, and to lead them upward to sobriety, to honor and to Heaven. For these differences we are not responsible, and we cannot remove them; but we may not disregard them when we are inquiring our duty in view of the questions demanding our consideration."

It is apparent from the proceedings of the last meeting of the National Division, held at Montreal, and the circumstances here narrated, that there was substantial agreement among the representatives on at least two points:

1. That Sons of Temperance should endeavor to improve the condition of the colored race, and promote among them the principles and practise of temperance, by all means not inconsistent with the prosperity of our order or the general advancement of the cause.

2. That, to this end, if colored persons are to be members of our Order, it should be only when the association of the two classes, if mingled in the same Division, are mutually acceptable, and that one Division should not have the right, for mischief or otherwise, to force the companionship of colored persons upon Divisions that would be injured by their presence. Of course the same principle would provide against the intrusion of white persons upon Divisions composed wholly of colored members.

Your Committee would not interfere with the existing right of divisions to admit colored members if they so elect, but they are nevertheless impressed with the belief that only by encouraging and aiding colored people to organize divisions of their own, and then protecting them from unwelcome interference and visits from the whites, can we accomplish much, as an Order, for their reformation and moral improvement.

Your Committee are also of the opinion that such divisions, for their own good, should be as nearly independent as is consistent with a proper watchfulness over them until they shall attain to such numbers, strength and experience as will render such watchfulness unnecessary; that they should not be subject to taxation, nor have the right of representation in the Grand Division, but that they should be encouraged to energetic and systematic work among themselves, in anticipation of absolute independence at no remote period. Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the officers of this Grand Division be requested and instructed to encourage and aid the formation of Divisions of our Order to be composed exclusively of persons of color.

Resolved, That no white person, except he be an officer of the Grand Division, shall be admitted as a visitor to any such Division; nor shall any colored person be permitted to visit a Division of which white persons are members, if, in either case, objection be made by five members of the Division at the time of the application of each visitor for admission.

Resolved, That no charge be made to Divisions composed wholly of persons of color for charter fees or per capita tax, and that representatives be not received from such Divisions in the Grand Division, but that they be encouraged to hold frequent conventions of representatives from their Divisions for mutual improvement and the discussion and adoption of measures for the promotion of the principles of our Order among their own people.

The report was received and its resolutions adopted by a vote of 42 to 7, after which the following named officers were elected, A. H. TURNER, G. W. P.; A. OSTRANDER, G. W. A.; S. FOOTE, G. S.; W. H. ARMSTRONG, G. T.

Yesterday's proceedings had special reference to the question of the admission of ladies to full membership in divisions. It was finally settled that divisions shall be allowed to receive ladies into full membership, at their option, in all parts of the jurisdiction, the City and county of New-York excepted. The vote by which this was passed, stood 41 to 7.

After some business of less importance the Grand Division adjourned at a late hour. A quarterly session of the Grand Division will be held at Poughkeepsie in January, 1867.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EUREKA OF NEWARK VS. ATLANTIC OF BROOKLYN.

This game attracted between 2,000 and 3,000 persons to the Union Grounds, Williamsburgh, yesterday. The weather was extremely cold and disagreeable, and the players were affected by it to a certain extent. The Atlantics, who seemed to be in excellent trim for play, rattled off in a lively way; but their opponents did not play up to their usual mark, and in consequence suffered a signal defeat by a score of 38 to 13, in seven innings. CALLAWAY led the field score, taking four fly balls, and BRIENTNALL was ahead in run-getting, his four runs and no outs being the best score of the game. BOMEISLER and LITTLEWOOD, two of the old Eureka stock, made their reappearance in this game, but showed want of practice. Of the Atlantics MILLS and CRANE led the fielding score, and CHAPMAN was the most successful at the bat. The following is the score:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.
Pearce, s. s.	3	4	Callaway, l. f.	3	1
Smith, 3d b.	2	4	Mills, 1st b.	3	2
Start, 1st b.	2	5	Breintnall, 3d b.	0	4
Crane, 2d b.	3	4	Thomas, s. s.	1	1
Chapman, l. f.	2	6	Osborne, c.	3	1
Pratt, p.	2	4	Lex, p.	3	1
Galvin, c. f.	1	4	Tyrrell, 2d b.	3	1
Mills, c.	4	2	Bomeisler, c. f.	2	1
Ferguson, r. f.	2	5	Littlewood, r. f.	3	1
Total	21	38	Total	21	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Atlantic	3	1	4	11	5	7	7—38
Eureka	3	0	5	1	2	1	1—13

Fly-catches—Atlantic, 8; Eureka, 11.
Out on foul balls—Atlantic, 4; Eureka, 8.
Umpire—Mr. N. B. SHAFFER, of the Eagle Club.
Scorers—Messrs. FLYNN and HOLDEN.
Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

UNION OF MORRISANIA VS. ATHLETIC OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Union Club leave town this evening in the 6 o'clock train for Philadelphia, and to-morrow they will encounter the noted Athletic Club, of that city. This is the return game of the match, and the result will be looked for with interest, as the Morrisania boys will take a strong nine with them. The game will be played on the Athletic Grounds, and is called for 1 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 23 | Sun sets....... 5 04 | Moon rises... 7 41
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 15 | Gov. Island.10 04 | Hell Gate...11 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; E. B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Santee, Sherman, Wilmington, C. H. Pearson; Granada, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Margaret, Worthington, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Salvor, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Brune, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Maggie Saffell, Howard, Savannah, S. F. Phillips & Co.

Ship Narragansett, Hamlin, Comora, Spain, Ruger Bros.

Barks Queen Victoria, (Br.,) Carey, Dublin, Barclay & Livingston; Marco Polo, ——, Menssen, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Dirigo, Blair, Savannah; Yokohama, Paul, Shanghai, A. A. Low & Bro.

Brigs Mary Ellen, (Br.,) Waycott, St. Stephen's, N. B., B. F. Small & Co.; Orient, (Br.,) Brewster, Harbor Grace, N. F., M. E. Greene & Currie; Fashion, (Br.,) Larkin, Gonaives, Brett, Son & Co.; Wild Hunter, (Br.,) Neale, Halifax, N. S., J. V. Overton & Co.

Schooners Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbes, Stamford, Stamford Man. Co.; Henry Croskey, Potter, Boston, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Transcient, Rackett, Boston, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Ben, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Ada Ames, Marston, Kingston, Jam., H. Solomon; Madison Holmes, Ireland, Newbern, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Wellington, (Br.,) Eaglas, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Chas. E. Gibson, Thacher, Mobile, R. H. Drummond & Co.; G. L. Hubbard, Soper, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; B. C. Shuman, Leibe, New-Haven, Van Brunt & Slaght; Globe, Young, Providence, Sloop Report, Rackett, Bridgeport, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Snyder, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores to Jas. Hand.

Steamer Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Ne Plus Ultra, Martin, Callao June 10, with guano to R. C. Ferguson. July 18, lat. 57 14 S., lon. 73 58 E., saw six icebergs; 20th, saw a large island of ice; 22d, passed two more large icebergs, and saw several others in the distance; Aug. 28, crossed the equator; from thence to lat. 11 20 N. had light winds from S. W. to W. N. W.; Oct. 3, lat. 34 35, lon. 74, encountered a hurricane, commencing at E. N. E., veering to N.; was obliged to go before it, as a heavy sea was running from S. S. E. and breaking over the ship in all directions; 12th, lay becalmed in sight of Cape Charles 18 hours, when it came on to blow from N. W. to N. N. E. so violently that we were drove into the Gulf; blew the foretopsails out of the ropes; 19th, succeeded in getting back to Cape Henry, where received orders to proceed to this port.

Ship Isaac Webb, Stowell, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. and 786 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Came the northern passage, and had very severe weather from lon. 12 up to 40. Have had 20 deaths on the passage—17 adults and 3 children.

Ship City of New-York, Thomas, Liverpool Sept. 26, with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew.

Bark Kathleen, (of Pictou,) Mackler, New-Haven, in ballast to W. F. Schmidt, Son & Co.

Brig Chesapeake, Newhall, Boston, for Newburgh.

Schr. Jane C. Patten, Whittaker, Wilmington, N. C., 11 ds., with naval stores to master. Is bound to Boston.

Schr. W. H. De Witt, Corey, Elizabethport, for Westport.

Schr. Veranda, Ponds, New-Haven.
Schr. Yankee Boy, Brewer, Hartford.
Schr. R. L. Tay, ——, New-Bedford.
Schr. J. Barrett, Nickerson, Providence.
Schr. Nile, Hall, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Ann Maria, Snow, New-Bedford.
Schr. J. W. Hine, ——, Portland, Conn., with stone.
Schr. Geo. Gillman, Chapman, Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. Orion, Hadwin, Harwick, with fish.
Schr. Fanny Fern, Sanders, Newport.
Schr. M. C. Terbell, ——, Albany, for Providence.
Sloop Fred Brown, Hull, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Arr. steamer Metis, from New-York; ships Mary Ogden, San Francisco; La Gloire, Liverpool; barks Walton, Carnavon; H. L. Routh, Mobile.

Also arr. steamers Aries, Philadelphia; Miami, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Prussian bark Johann Martin, Benitz, hence 22d inst. for Antwerp, returned in consequence of having discovered the vessel leaking badly.

Spoken, &c.

Lightship—on Nantucket Shoals Oct. 22; desired to be reported all well.

Persia—steamship, hence for Liverpool, was signalized Oct. 19, 6 A. M., no lat., &c.

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Circulars with full particulars and illustrations, sent to any address. MASON & HAMLIN,
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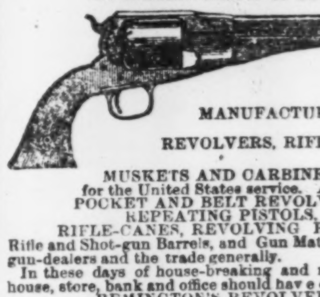
E. REMINGTON & SONS.



MANUFACTURERS OF
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GRAND PLEASURE TOUR
TO THE
WEST INDIA ISLANDS.
Steamship WESTERN METROPOLIS will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14. A few choice staterooms can be secured by applying early to DUNCAN, NAVARO & CO., No. 5 Bowling-green.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 607, Oct. 25, 1866.
24, 40, 19, 38, 77, 18, 69, 3, 44, 65, 22, 5, 39.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 608, Oct. 25, 1866.
28, 4, 11, 18, 37, 5, 62, 74, 59, 69, 22, 64, 71, 21, 40.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 507, Oct. 25, 1866.
34, 6, 20, 25, 62, 71, 74, 28, 69, 8, 12, 67, 78.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 508, Oct. 25, 1866.
37, 49, 59, 4, 8, 18, 36, 34, 66, 51, 12, 40, 48, 35, 50.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold: information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

STEINWAY HALL,
East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place.
This new and magnificent hall will be inaugurated on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,
with the
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
OF THE BATEMAN SERIES,
for which Mr. Bateman has engaged this hall.
THE NEW STEINWAY HALL
has been erected by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, in connection with and immediately in the rear of their marble warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place—the hall, with its extension, running through the block from 14th to 15th-st., where the main hall has a frontage of 100 feet—the entire ground floor, from street to street, being occupied by the saleroom of the firm. The entrances and exists to the hall are of the most elegant and capacious character, the hall being capable of being cleared in three minutes—every door on either side opening outward.
The depth of the Hall is 123 feet, the width 75 feet, and its height from floor to ceiling, 42. The whole building has been constructed in the most substantial manner, without regard to outlay. The seating capacity of the Hall (all elegantly cushioned iron framed arm chairs) is 2,500, with standing accommodation for 500 additional persons; all the seats being much more roomy and comfortable than in any other public building in America.
The Hall is heated by steam, the generator being an outside, independent building. The means of ventilation are the most approved that modern science can afford, and the lighting by two of
THE ENORMOUS SUNLIGHTS
direct from the roof, patented by Defries & Son, of London, which have been fully tested in all the large public buildings of England, encourage the belief that Steinway Hall will not only be the most capacious, elegant, and thoroughly acoustic, but at the same time the most comfortable, grand music hall in the United States.
THE INAUGURAL CONCERT,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,
will take place under the inaugural auspices of Mr. H. L. BATEMAN, being the first of the grand series of Bateman Concerts, on which occasion the following unprecedented
ARRAY OF DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
WILL APPEAR:
Mlle. PAREPA, Soprano,
Signor BRIGNOLI, Tenor,
Signor FERRANTI, Buffo Basso,
Signor FORTUNA, Baritone,
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist,
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist,
Mr. J. L. HATTON, Composer and Accompanist, and a
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.
Secured Seats, $1 50. Entrance [illegible]. The sale of seats will commence at Steinway Hall on MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 29, at 9 o'clock, [illegible] & Schirmer's and Pond's Music Stores, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.